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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XX NO. 66— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Want Of Confidence In The Bazar

COTTON MERCHANTS DO A BIT OF PLAIN-SPEAKING

Mr. Wiles' Concern For Right Of Free Trading

ANOTHER CONFERENCE ON MONDAY

The conference of prominent cotton merchants convened by Mr. G. Wiles, Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay on Thursday at the Secretariat, with a view to explore the possibilities of putting an end to the continued suspension of cotton trade could not arrive at any decision as it was considered that the conference was not representative of all sections of the trade.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK.

A suggestion made by Mr. Amritlal Khokani that a fully representative conference should be convened was accepted by the Finance Secretary and he will invite such a conference some time next week.

At Thursday's conference Messrs. Chunilal B. Mehta, Surajmal Nemani, Durgadatt Savalka, Amritlal Khokani, Jagjivan Dosabhai and Jawaharmal Sarupchand were present.

MR. WILES' CONCERN FOR TRADE.

Mr. Wiles opened the proceedings and emphasised the need of devising means to restore cotton trade to a normal condition. Mr. Wiles admitted the presence of the "Extremist" section among cotton merchants but said that it was the duty of those who desired the right of free trading to see that the trade was not ruined because of the acts of the "Extremists". He requested the merchants to co-operate with the Government to attain that object.

CAN'T GO AGAINST POPULAR FEELING.

Messrs. J. Sarupchand and Surajmal Nemani said that owing to popular feeling in the city they were unable to trade freely although they were willing to do so.

Mr. Durgadatt Savalka emphasised the presence of a large section of "Extremists" in the cotton Market who, he said, were not inclined to do business in the present circumstances and in order to end the present deadlock that section should be invited to a conference.

Mr. C. B. Mehta thought it was difficult to find out the "Extremists" but he also wanted to devise means to restore normal trading.

"WANT OF CONFIDENCE."

In the opinion of Mr. Jagjivan Dosabhai the root cause of present trouble was the want of confidence that prevailed in the bazar and he stressed the need of removing that cause.

Mr. Amritlal Khokani felt that the conference they had was not representative of all the sections of the trade and he, therefore, suggested that another conference should be invited. The Finance Secretary accepted that suggestion and the conference concluded.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Mar. 17.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Finance Member, has invited various associations and individuals interested in the cotton trade to attend a Conference at the Secretariat on Monday next to consider the present situation of the trade.—A. P.

Travesty Of Constitution Offered To Burma

PREMIER'S STATEMENTS MISINTERPRETED SAYS U. KYAW MYINT

FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY DISCUSSED IN THE ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

To-day it was the turn of unattached members of the Legislative Assembly to raise a debate on token cuts.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved a cut to record his censure of the Government in delaying to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. He said that the Commissioners were not revolutionaries. They were men with a full sense of responsibility men like Mr. Whitley and Mr. Sastri. "If you do not give effect to their recommendations, not within reasonable time but in time, then the revolutionary element in labour will get strength".

He then surveyed the field of the Labour Commission's recommendations and finally referred to the emphasis laid by the Commission on the proper representation of Labour in the Provincial and Central Legislatures.

Why then, he asked, had the Foreign Secretary and the Government failed to provide for Labour representation in the Frontier Council? He held that about two lakhs out of 22 lakhs of the population represented Labour, and insisted that at least among the nominated non-officials Labour must find representation.

CAN'T BE GIVEN EFFECT TO IN A DAY.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that the 350 recommendations of the Commission could not be given effect to in a day. The majority of these concerned local governments and other bodies over whom the Central Government had no control. Then, again, owing to retrenchment, they had not enough staff to push on with this work, and Labour legislation, however important, was not the only, nor the most important of the legislative activities of the Government, and from the nature of the business before the House, it was apparent that progress could not be much accelerated.

Government had already brought forward some Bills, while those relating to trade disputes, mines, land acquisition and other matters were under consideration, and he hoped that by the autumn session, decisions on most of these would be completed. He reassured the House that the Government would continue steadily to pursue the examination of the Commission's proposals.

CUT WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Joshi said that though dissatisfied, he would withdraw the motion.

Thereupon Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi moved a token cut to raise the question of purchase of coal by Railways.

COAL CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. Ghaznavi by a cut motion raised the question of coal con-

(Continued on Page 5).

C. F. ANDREWS AS WITNESS IN MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE

Mitra In Hospital With Pneumonia

(By Mail)

MEERUT, Mar. 14.

Messrs. Kishori Lal Ghose and Shiv Nath Banerjee, accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, applied to the court to-day that Mr. C. F. Andrews, who was out of India and about whom the court decided that summons could not be served or issued, is now in India and that he may be summoned. The court has summoned Mr. Andrews for the 18th instant and the court remains adjourned till then.

MITRA IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. Radha Raman Mitra, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case, who was down with double pneumonia in jail, and was removed to Civil Hospital, is reported to be better now.—A. P.

M. N. ROY'S ADVOCATE

Arrested And Released

CAWNPORE, Mar. 17.

The case against Mr. Iqbal Kishen Kapoor, a leading advocate, who was arrested under Section 17, Criminal Law Amendment Act, was tried by Mr. J. A. Fordham, to-day. The defence was that the accused had already resigned from Congress and similar activities. The Court acquitted him.

It is understood that Mr. Kapoor is proceeding to Allahabad in connectioon with Mr. M. N. Roy's appeal.—A. P.

COMPANION TO MAHATMAJI

Mahadev Desai Transferred To Yeravda?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 17.

It is learnt that Sjt. Mahadev Desai has been brought to Yeravda Prison and kept along with Mahatmajee.

WHY MRS. GANDHI & PARTY WERE JAILED

Presumably Carrying On No-Tax Campaign

SURAT, Mar. 17.

Details of the circumstances leading to the arrests of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and party at Bardoli are now available. A party of twelve leading Congressites consisting of three men and nine ladies and headed by Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya reached Bardoli on the 14th instant. The party came from Ahmedabad presumably to carry on 'No-tax' campaign and propaganda for the boycott of British goods in Bardoli Taluka.

PARTY DETAINED.

The party formed a procession on the morning of the 15th instant and marched in the bazaar of Bardoli. Khan Bahadur Ismail K. Desai, Deputy Police Superintendent, on learning of this at once detained the party near the Police Kacheri. At that time all the members of the party informed Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai that they were out to carry out the mandate of the Congress Working Committee.

ORDER TO DISPERSE.

The Police Officer ordered the party to disperse but Mrs. Gandhi and party having refused to do so all were immediately arrested. This occurred at about 8-30 a.m. on the 15th.

A case under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was made against the whole party and the same afternoon all were produced before the Magistrate. All the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate convicted all under Section 17(1) and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment with fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 in default one and a half months further imprisonment. All were placed in "C" Class.

Mrs. Gandhi, however, has since been transferred to "A" class and she has been removed to Sabarmati Jail.—A. P.

(Earlier report on page 8.)

DOCK YARD STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATION

The Dockyard strikers parading Bombay streets with working class slogans to evoke sympathy for their cause.

RENDITION OF HYDERABAD RESIDENCY AREA

'Crown's "Graceful Act" Removes Anachronism

NEW DELHI, Mar. 17.

Manifestation of the cordial relations which exist between the Government of India and Hyderabad the premier Indian State is the retrocession of the Residency Area to the State.

The residency area is a small enclave within the capital city of the Nizam which was till now under the jurisdictino of the British Resident who has his residence there. It dated from old days of uncertainty when it was under the jurisdiction of the British resient to have a strip of British territory around his residence for his greater security. Those days have long passed and the rendition, removing the anachronism is a graceful act on the part of the British Crown towards the Nizam who by Treaty is its faithful friend and ally. A. P.

NOVEL METHOD OF CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

Cawnpore Volunteer Arrested

CAWNPORE, Mar. 17.

A novel method was adopted by the local Congress organisers who sent out volunteers in shirts, shorts and tricolour caps, on which were printed in bold letters Congress programme of picketing etc.

One of these moved about in the streets without saying anything but crowds collected whereupon police arrested him.—A. P.

KUMARI KHADI ASHRAM RAIDED

Police Take Possession Of Premises

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Mar. 16.

The police raided recently the "Kumari Khadi Ashram" at Hudli (about 16 miles from Belgaum) and took possession of the premises. A police guard has also been posted there. This Ashram, it is understood, was founded by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande.

IN KREUGER'S FOOTSTEPS

Big Match Factory Director Commit Suicide

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Berlin—Mr. Margus, the Managing Director of an important Baltic match factory connected with the Kreuger Trust has committed suicide by hanging at Weissenstein in Esthonia.

Mr. Margus was very much depressed over slump in price of shares and reduction of his salary by two-thirds.—Reuter's Special.

BALLOT FOR GENERAL STRIKE TO GO ON

Murphy Recommendations Not Acceptable To Workers

"DISAPPOINTING, FUTILE AND INCONCLUSIVE" SAYS JAMNADAS MEHTA

Finding Favourable, But No Relief Follows.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has issued the following statement on the Report of the Murphy Court of Enquiry in accordance with the resolution of the Council of Action:—

With the publication of the Report of the Murphy Court of Enquiry into Railway retrenchment, a further stage has been reached in the biggest Trade Dispute that has arisen in this country. The perusal of the report leaves a better impression about its contents than did the bald summary which was made available a few days earlier. The report does justice to many of the submissions made by Railwaymen's Federation before the Court. It finds, for instance, that in effecting retrenchment, most of the administrations failed to consult the Railway Unions, that the order of discharges laid down by the Railway Board was impracticable; that different administrations put different interpretations thereon, that even in the same administration contradictory interpretations were put by different officers on the same instructions; that in many cases, the specific orders of the Railway Board were neglected or ignored and so on. The Court has also found in our favour on most of the Terms of Reference. It has made some very wise recommendations for guidance in the future, and it has also suggested several practical amendments to the Trade Disputes Act.

NO RELIEF.

Unhappily, however, the Court has omitted to carry its own findings to their logical ends, so that even when a finding is in favour of the Railwaymen no relief follows.

This is particularly hard. The inquiry was not intended to be an academic one. In essence, its object was to enquire whether, and if so, what injustice was done to the men in carrying out the retrenchments: and how and to what extent that injustice could be righted. The original Terms of Reference were in themselves far too narrow and excluded a substantial part of the men's case from the purview of the Court. The Court itself was appointed after thousands of men were already sacked. If on top of it, the Court itself imposes unnecessary restrictions upon itself and omits to make recommendations which are implicit in its own findings and which are again strictly within the Terms of Reference, the inquiry loses not only much of its utility but it amounts to a denial of justice."

"CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE."

It is not possible to criticise the whole report in this brief statement. In the name of economy, the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations retrenched 40,502 men and demoted 4,392; and all these enormous reductions were carried out without giving any opportunity to the men or their unions to make representations. There was almost a conspiracy of silence, while thousands of men were sent out in the streets to starve with their families. And this went on, while a special member was added to the Railway Board three years ago professedly to look after the interests of Labour.

The Government of India who were approached under the Trade Disputes Act for the appointment of a machinery of settlement took 3-1|2 months to come to a decision. The Court consisted of men of high legal attainments and irreproachable integrity who gave patient and impartial hearing to both parties. But unfortunately, on account of the self-denying ordinance which the Court imposed upon itself, there has been little or no relief to the men wrongly dealt with. We have no complaint about the findings of the Court except on two or three points.

AGENTS TO BLAME.

For instance, we cannot accept the Court's findings that the administrations were alive to the fact of the normal wastage or that they had stopped fresh recruitments. On the contrary, the statistical information submitted to the Court through official documents made it clear that the present situation was due not so much to the fall of revenue as to the excessive recruit-

(Continued on Page 6).

"IT WON'T BE A BREAKAWAY"

Farewell Function For Sir G. Rainy & Sir James Crerar

SERVICE THEIR IDEAL

NEW DELHI, March 16.

The first of a series of farewell functions that are being organised in honour of Sir George Rainy and Sir James Crear was held to-night, when the European Group of the Central Legislature gave a dinner at Maidens Hotel. There was a very distinguished gathering including members of the Legislature and high civil officials.

THEIR SERVICES.

Sir Hugh Cocke, leader of the European Group, proposing the toast of the two guests, paid a glowing tribute to their great services to this country, and extended to them most cordial wishes for the future.

Sir George Rainy responding said that during the last 30 years India had changed beyond all knowledge and a Civil Servant of the time, when he came out to India, would get a verdict from any jury in the world for having been engaged on false pretences and for breach of promise (laughter), but if the test was that the India he had served was a great deal more interesting and more worth serving than what existed when he came out, then he should not have a good case (laughter).

TRADITION OF PARISH MINISTER

He had been brought up in the tradition of the Parish Minister in Scotland who on every Sunday preached that His Majesty's Government might do as little mischief as possible. He added, "I am not a believer in the capacity of a Government to create a new heaven and a new earth, and certainly since 1919 the best ideal we could lay before us was to avoid doing anything to aggravate and complicate the situation that was sufficiently difficult. It has been a period when Governments all over the world have sailed on an uncharted sea."

"MORE PEACEFUL BODY."

Sir George said that the Government of India was certainly a more peaceful body now than it used to be when members of a more peaceful body notwithstanding the Government had leisure to sharpen their wits and pens and recalled humorously the instance of a wordy warfare between Sir William Meyer and Sir Harcourt Butler. Sir George added, "now the scene of activity has been Government to the floor of the Government to the flour of the Legislative Assembly" (Applause).

He said that if after the transfer of the capital to Delhi the old system of administration had remained, conditions would have become intolerable. The Legislature provided occasion to let fresh air in and Members of the Government were ready to admit that there might be other points of view. Sir George finally paid a tribute to the Services and to the Secretariat for their splendid co-operation. "As for myself, I am proud to believe that I have served and that is enough" (Cheers).

"NOT A BREAKAWAY."

Sir James Crerar said that neither Sir George nor he could regard this as a breakaway. "So long as we live, so long shall we continue to take a deep and abiding interest in this land, which we have done our best to serve (applause). We shall do, whatever we can in our retirement, to interpret what we have learnt of the new and growing spirit of India, to the spirit in England which, I think, is more and more ready to appreciate its meaning (cheers)."

He joined Sir George Rainy in the tribute paid to all those in the Provincial and the Central sphere, who had helped him and whose great services were not generally known and appreciated (applause).—A.P.

Not Lindbergh's Baby

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Creston (Iowa)—The police have decided that baby is not Col. Lindbergh's.—Reuter's Special.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ASMABAI, daughter of Noorbhoy Hasanli and MAHOMEDALI BHAIJIBHAI, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 36, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or Bungalow, Privy and well standing thereon situate at SANTACRUZ SAJA DANDA in the Registration Sub-district of BANDRA, Taluka South Salsette, District Bombay Suburban, registered for land revenue under Non-agricultural No. 183 formed out of Survey Nos. 58-59, Danda and Notified Area Committee House No. 5, containing by admeasurement 1438 3.9 square yards or thereabouts according to the present measurement and 1614 according to original agreement, dated the 9th day of March, 1917, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hakimji Adamji, on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Alladin, on or towards the East by Passage on or towards the West by public passage and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 17th day of March 1932.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO Purchasers Attorneys.

4576.

Legal Notices

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Our clients, Messrs. BAWA PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS, are the Sellers and Selectors of Textile Products of various kinds including Crepes. The textile products including Crepes selected and sold are known as "BAWASONS TEXTILE." These textiles have stamped thereon the registered trademark of our clients consisting of the representation of a steamship bearing three flags on one of which is stamped the figure " " and is surmounted by the expression "Bawasons Textile" and the name of our clients firm and followed by the expression "Registered Trade Mark." A representation of the said mark is given below:—

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The crepe selected and sold by our clients bears the above registered trade mark and the undermentioned numbers, viz:—

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The Textiles including crepe bearing the above registered trade-mark and/or numbers have acquired a great reputation in the market throughout India and are commonly asked for and sold either as "BAWASONS TEXTILE" or "BAWASONS CREPE" or "CREPE of 505, 5050 or 5060 Quality" or "Ship Brand Textile" or "Ship Brand Crepe" "Jahaz Chhap" or "Vahan Chhap" textile or crepe.

Our clients learn that inferior textiles and crepes, bearing numbers similar to numbers of our clients and in close imitation thereof with alterations in alphabets following and preceding the same and textile and crepe and bearing a ship in imitation of our clients' mark and closely copying the get-up under which our clients' goods are sold, are sold in the market by various merchants in imitation of our clients' trademarks and numbers and letters. The use of such trade mark, numbers and letters and get-up is calculated to mislead and does mislead unwary purchasers into believing that the goods stamped with the said trade mark and numbers similar to the mark and numbers of our clients are the textiles and crepes selected and sold by our clients or specially manufactured by them.

This is, therefore, to warn the public that any person selling or exposing for sale textiles and crepe stamped thereon and bearing numbers 505, 5050, 5060 or similar numbers with or without any alphabets preceding or following and the trade-mark or brand of our clients or any imitation thereof would be liable to be proceeded against for infringement of our clients' rights to the exclusive use of the same.

Several manufacturers and sellers, on complaint being made on that behalf by our clients, have agreed to abstain from infringing the rights of our clients to the exclusive use of the said mark and numbers.

Dated this 15th day of March 1932.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY AND CO., Attorneys-at-Law.

4578

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti Tenure situate, lying and being at Ville-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement one thousand (1000) square yards or thereabouts, being the extreme eastern portion of Final Plot number 65C of the Town Planning Scheme Number 3 of Ville Parle, together with the Pacca built structures and privies, standing thereon and which piece of land is bounded on or towards the North by Final Plot No. 66B, on or towards the South by the strip of land 10 feet wide belonging to Amritlal Bakore Pandya reserved for passage and beyond that by final plot number 64, on or towards the East by the scheme road and on or towards the West by the portion of final Plot number 65C belonging to Amritlal Bakore Pandya.

Dated 17th day of March 1932

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4574.

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Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

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N.B.—FULL AMOUNT or AT LEAST 50 PER CENT Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th APRIL, 1932, failing which the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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MAURICE CHEVALIER

IN

THE SMILING LIEUTENANT

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RUTH CHATTERTON

in

THE RIGHT TO LOVE

with

PAUL LUCAS

A DRAMA THAT REVEALS THE FULNESS OF LOVE

THE EXCELSIOR

NEXT SATURDAY

LUNA PARK

Saturday, 19th March

FINAL

ALL-INDIA GOAT

RACE

CHAMPIONSHIP

RUNNERS

DEW DROP—B. ROSEN

NOBLE KING—S. BLACK

EAGLE—T. HILL

PEGGY—L. DAVISON

ORANGE WILLIAM—C. PERKINS

KENTUCKY—O. ALRIDGE

FIRST-RACE

AT 10 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Meadows St., Fort. BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1932, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE AUCTIONEERS:—

By Order of Mr. Dayabhai Chhaganlal, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 809 of 1931: Dayabhai Chhaganlal and Anr. vs. Chinubhai Manilal and Ors.

1 Diamond Necklace, containing 55 diamonds in one string.

1 Pearl Necklace of 2 strings, one containing 43 pearls and the other containing 48 pearls.

By Order of a Parsi Gentleman:—

1 Single diamond ear ring. About 8 Ratis.

1 Brilliant diamond necklace.

1 Pair Brilliant diamond bracelets.

Will be on view two days before the sale.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

INDO BANK

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE SET WITH THREE LARGE EMERALDS AND ONE PAIR OF PEARL BRACELETS.

Pursuant to the Decree in Suit No. 2026 of 1931 (Framji J. Billa vs. Rustomji B. Wadia and Dhanbai, wife of Rustomji B. Wadia) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 18th instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One very valuable diamond necklace set with three large emeralds and one pair of pearl bracelets.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Suwa Maru	11000	.....	(a)22 Mar.
Tottori Maru	5973	20 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,, Hakozaki Maru	5860	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
xTango Maru	10500	.....	(a)18 Apr
Terukuni Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	12000	.....	(a)30 Apr.
	5339	1 May	15 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru	10000	31 Mar.	17 Apri
Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	22000	6 April	12 April
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Apr.	26 Apr.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building, 270/272, Hornby Road, Phone No. 20279. Telegram: "YUSEN."

K. A. PARADKER & CO. BOMBAY, 4.

GENEVA DRAFT CONVENTION

Government Postpone Ratification

AWAITING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

(BY MAIL.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

In the Council of State Mr. J. B. C. Drake, Commerce Secretary, laid on table a state informing that the Government of India proposed to await further developments at Geneva before taking any further action regarding ratification of the Draft Convention and the recommendations being accepted concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships.

The statement recalls the resolution passed by both houses of the Legislature in July 1930.

Accordingly the Government of India consulted all the Local Governments and through them the Port Trusts and commercial bodies as to the desirability of ratifying the Draft Convention and accepting the recommendations. Replies received showed that the weight of opinion was in favour of the Draft Convention being ratified and the recommendations being accepted.

DRAFT CONVICTION.

After considering the replies the Government of India came to the conclusion that the Draft Convention be ratified and the recommendations accepted on behalf of India and that necessary legislation should be undertaken to give effect to them. Subsequently, however, thy received intimation from the International Labour Office that certain Governments had met with difficulties of a practical nature when considering the question of ratifying the Convention, and had approached the Office with the suggestion that, in order to remove these difficulties, the Draft Convention should be modified.

An examination of the points of difficulty raised by the Governments referred to above, showed that similar difficulties would arise in India and that the amendments to the Draft Convention suggestion by the Governments in question would remove them. In the circumstances the Government of India decided to postpone the question of introducting legislation to give effec to the Draft

AWAITING FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The Government of India have now received intimation that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office have placed the question of the partial revision of the Draft Convention on the Agenda of the Sivteenth Session of the International Labour Conference which is to open at Geneva on the 12th April, 1 32. In the circumstances the Government of India propose to await further devclopments before taking any further action regarding the ratification of the Draft Convention and the acceptance of the Recommendations.—A. P.

Convention till the derision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the proposal for the revision of the Draft Convention had been received.

Tribute To Memory Of Swami Shraddhanand

MADRAS, March 16.

Unveiling the portrait of late Swami Shraddhanand at Gokhale Hall to-night Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari of Salem-ex-President of the Congress said that the Swami had rendered yeomen service to the cause of Hinduism and uplift of untouchables.

Sir A. P. Patro who presided declared that the Swami was one who devoted himself unostentatiously for the service of humanity. He had rendered great service to Hindu Society.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, paid a high tribute to the courage and sterling qualities of the Swami.—A. P.

EARN Rs. 300 A MONTH

By learning practically, or by post, TOILET and WASHING SOAPS from 10 years graduate experts. Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details free from B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal. Opinions of our students—Rai Shaheb K. Ganguli, M.A., Rtd., D.S.P. writes—"The instructions are thorough and complete. Soaps prepared in my presence seemed to me in no way inferior to foreign make". Mr. H. Banerjee M.Sc., writes—"I studied the working of the Benares Hindu University and am also acquainted with the method of the college of of science of the Calcutta University. But these methods cannot compete with the Dacca Manufactures which are taught at Saidpur."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m.: Instrumental Music by G.G. Laud (violin solo) and M. Husni (Egyptian Drama Music).

MADRASA-I-HANAFIA: — The 22nd annual prize distribution ceremony of "Madrasa-i-Hanafia" will take place to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Kapadvanj Wadi, near Mugha Giran Mosque, Falkland Road.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society there will be a musical concert of Bai Vatsalabai Parwatkar to-morrow (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge.

COTTON AND ITS PRODUCTS:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association Dr. V.R. Kokatnur, Consulting Research Chemist of New York, will deliver a public lecture on "Cotton and Its Products," today (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cavasji Jehangir Hall, Fort. Mr. Sorabji D. Saklatwala will preside.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the Mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at noon the same day.

A FREE CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

The Dadar Co-operative Institute has decided to hold a Free Co-operative Training Class in Marathi for the benefit of Co-operative and other interested workers, from Monday, the 28th March, at 6 p.m. at Kavarana Building, Poibawadi, Parel. Persons desirous are requested to enlist themselves at the office of the Institute (Kavarana Building, Poibawadi, Parel).

'ALL INDIA "MEERUT" DAY

Bombay Demonstrations

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference, comprising the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay Textile Labour Union, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Dock Workers' Union and others, the "Meerut Day" will be observed all over Bombay. The following are some of the prominent items:—

PREPARATORY MEETINGS:—Nagu Sayaji Wadi, 6 P.M. (To-day).

Ferguson Road 6 P.M. (To-day).

MASS MEETING:—20th March at 6 p.m. Lalbaug Maidan.

There will be processions on the 20th instant as follows, all coming to Lalbaug at 5-30 p.m.

(1) Dock Workers' Procession will start from the Union Office, Thana Street, at 5 P.M. and will proceed via Dongri, Bhendi Bazar, J. J. Hospital, Old Parsi Statue, Madanpura, Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, Lalbaug.

(2) Textile Workers' procession will start from Nagu Sayaji's Wadi at 6 P.M. and will come via Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Sopari Baug Road to Lalbaug.

(3) Woollen Mill Strikers' procession will start from Mahaluxmi at 5-30 and will come via Fergusson Road, Delisle Road Bridge, Curry Road Bridge to Lal Baug.

(4) Delisle Road Textile Workers' procession will start from the Delisle Road Cement Chawls at 6 p.m. and will come via Chinchpoogly to Lalbaug.

Railway workers, Tramway workers, Municipal workers, hawkers, clerks, salaried workers, press workers, etc., will all attend the meeting at Lalbaug where resolutions will be passed.

THE RIALTO
LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M
The Golden Voiced Tenor.
JOHN BOLES
IN TOLSTOY'S IMMORTAL EPIC
RESURRECTION
WITH TEMPESTUOUS FIERY
LUPE VELEZ
—:TO-MORROW:—
BUSTER KEATON
IN HIS GREATEST COMEDY
PARLOUR BEDROOM AND BATH
with
REGINALD DENNY.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS

25 Cases: 49 Persons To Be Tried

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST "MILITARY DESERTER"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The second criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court for the current year will commence from to-morrow (Friday) when Mr. Justice Rangnekar will preside. There are 25 cases in which 49 accused in all will be tried.

The classification of the cases is as under:—

Murder 5; culpable homicide not amounting to murder 1, attempt to murder 2, attempt to commit culpable homicide and rioting 2, forgery and criminal breach of trust 2, hurt 4, rape and kidnapping 5, cheating 1 and thefts 3.

The case in which one European "military deserter" named Jack Kiely is charged with an attempt to murder and robbery armed with a deadly weapon, is likely to prove one of the sensational cases on the present calendar.

It appears that though the number of cases on the calendar is only 25, the sessions in all probabilities will not be over before the summer vacation.

THREE CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED AT PAREL

Taken To Byculla House Of Correction

Three Congressmen were arrested at Parel, under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and were removed to the Byculla House of Correction.

MR. JAL A. D. NAOROJI RELEASED

Ordered Not To Take Part In Congress Activities

Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji, a Director of the Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., who was recently arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, was released on Thursday and served with an order by the Police Commissioner asking him not to take part in any Congress activities.

11 CONVICTED AT BANDRA

Juveniles Sent To Reformatory

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, March 17.

Eleven persons who were arrested at Malad and Goregaon on Monday and Tuesday respectively, were convicted by the City Magistrate Bandra on Wednesday. Nine of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while two Juveniles were ordered to be sent to the reformatory for three years.

DAVA BAZAR PICKETS ARRESTED

Locality Guarded By Police

When the Dava Bazar opened on Thursday, it was picketed by Congress volunteers and as a result of picketing, the shops were closed. Three pickets were arrested by the police. The police asked the merchants to open their shops and guarded the locality.

NAGPUR'S CIVIC ADDRESS TO SIR P. C. RAY

Wardha's 13th "Dictator" Jailed

NAGPUR, March 16.

The Sub-Committee of the Nagpur Municipality finally decided to give a civic address to Sir P.C. Roy on the 27th inst. when latter comes here to unveil the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, presented to the Municipality by Mr. Bomanshaw Byramjee.

The Municipal Chairman and members of the Committee will also give an "At Home" in honour of Sir P.C. Roy.—A.P.

Sympathy With Goan Protest

The Secretary I. I. Association writes:—

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has learnt with satisfaction that the Goan Union of Bombay are considering the advisability of protesting against the reported proposed Ordinance in Portuguese East Africa which, if enacted, will force all commercial houses to employ seventy-five per cent of Portuguese subjects.

"Divorce, A Luxury"

STAMPS DUTY ON DIVORCE DEEDS CAN NOT BE REDUCED, SAYS FINANCE MEMBER

Bill Passes Second Reading In Bombay Council

Is divorce a luxury?

The Hon. Sir G.B. Pradhan says it is, and, therefore, the men who want to divorce their wives to marry other women should pay for the luxury the extra duty on the Divorce Deeds.

REDUCE STAMPS DUTY ON DIVORCE DEEDS.

The question arose during the discussion on the Stamps Duty in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday, and when Rao Bahadur D.R. Patil urged to reduce the Stamps Duty on the Divorce Deeds on the plea that poor peasants who divorced their wives very often would be affected, therefore the Hon. Finance Member gave the above reply.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

The Stamps Act Bill passed through the second reading with a very slight alteration, as emerged from the Select Committee.

The Indian Succession Act Bill which had been thrown out before was again introduced in the Council on Thursday evening.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed on Thursday consideration of the Finance Bill in relation to Court Fees.

Rao Bahadur G.V. Pradhan (Nasik District) moved an amendment in connection with the first clause of Schedule One, that when the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration was made exceeded Rs. 1,000, a fee of two per cent. should be charged, on that part of the amount or value in excess of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000 instead of Rs. 5,000 as provided in the schedule.

FINANCE MEMBER'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Sir G.B. Pradhan, to meet the wishes of the House, moved another amendment making the changes in the schedule of "ad valorem" fees as follows:—For properties worth Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 a fee of 2 per cent; for perperties worth Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 a fee of 3 per cent.; for properties worth Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 a fee of 4 per cent., and for properties worth Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 a fee of 4 1/2 per cent. The fee for larger amounts than Rs. 2 lakhs would remain the same as in schedule.

The Hon. Sir G.B. Pradhan's amendment was carried.

REDUCE STAMP FEE FOR DIVORCE.

Rao Bahadur D.R. Patil then moved an amendment to reduce Stamp Fee for divorce from Rs. 5 to Re. 1. Mr. Patil said poor people like Bhils, Mahars, Vadals, etc. who hardly earned annas four a day would feel hard to pay Stamp Fee of Rs. 5 on Divorce Deed.

DIVORCE, A LUXURY.

The Hon. Sir G.B. Pradhan pointed out that in the Punjab, U.P., Bengal and Assam, the Stamp Fee on Divorce Deed was Rs. 5 and the Bombay Presidency would be on a par with other provinces in this respect. Besides, he added, when a man indulged in the luxury of divorcing his wife to marry another, he should not grudge to pay Rs. 5 for stamp fee on Divorce Deed. (Laughter).

Rao Bahadur D.R. Patil: Divorce was not a luxury; but was done under compulsion when a man was forced to divorce his wife by force of circumstances.

Rao Bahadur Patil's amendment was lost.

AMENDMENT RULED OUT.

In the afternoon Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch moved an amendment to delete the clause 16 which referred to the stamp duties on certain instruments in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

The clause was put to vote and carried.

The Stamps Act Bill passed the second reading with a slight modification in regard to the conveyance duties.

FIRST READING OF NEW BILL.

The Hon. Sir G. B. Pradhan then moved the first reading of Bill No. 11 of 1932, the Bill to extend certain provision relating to the intestate and testamentary succession of the Indian Succession Act of 1925 in its application to the presidency of Bombay to certain communities.

Sir Govind explained the present state of law and the way in which it made a differentiation as regarded the tax according to race, religion or locality. The assets in India of Europeans, Eurasians, Armenians, Jews and persons of foreign domicile had to pay duty whether there was a will or not, and whether they sought the aid of the Court or not in establishing any right to any property. The estates of Parsis were liable to stamp duty whether there was a will or not, and the estates of the Indian Christians when there was a will and where a right was sought to be established in a court of law.

HINDU WILLS ACT.

As regarded the Hindus, under the Hindu Wills Act if there was a will made in Bombay or if there was a will relating to properties situated in Bombay it had got to be admitted to probate before any right to such a will was established. The estates of Mahomedans, whether they died testate or intestate, and the estates of Hindus to which the Hindu Wills Act did not apply, and the estates of Indian Christians who died intestate, paid no duty. The exemption as regarded the Indian Christians for intestacy was granted under the Indian Christian Administration of Estate Act VII of 1901. There were certain other acts like the Succession Certificates Act of 1889 which contained provisions which were intended to facilitate the collection of debts and to offer protection to parties paying those debts to representatives of the deceased persons. In this Presidency also there was Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 which offered an alternative to probate or letters of administration or a succession certificate. Proceeding, Sir Govind said the differential treatment based on race, religion and place had been commented upon on several occasions, and the object of the Bill was to remedy that difference or discrimination. As this was a very simple matter it was not intended to send the Bill to a select committee, and if the House permitted the first reading to go through, it was intended to take it through all the three readings at the present session.

ENCROACHMENT ON PERSONAL LAW.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale opposed the Bill as he said it was the first time in the history of the country that a bill was brought for the encroachment of personal law. He said it should be an all India measure in order to keep uniformity with other communities of the country and not a provincial law.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Millowners' Association) supported the first reading of the Bill and said there was nothing to say against the Bill except personal law. He did not see any reason why certain communities which were exempted so far should not be included under this Bill.

Mr. Mitchell, the Administrator-General, in supporting the Bill said so far the heirs, or widows had no protection. Under this Bill the Court would grant them protection by giving probate to the right and authorised persons.

SHAH NAWAZ OPPOSES.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhuto opposed the Bill and said by their sacred writings all relatives of the deceased persons were given certain shares and by the application of the Bill many complications and confusion would arise.

Dr. A. J. DeSouza supported the measure on the ground of fairness and justice even though Bill would be applied the community he belonged.

The Council adjourned till 2-0 p.m. to-day.

Send-Off To South Indian Musician

A large gathering of South Indians was present in the Sangeet Sabha Hall at Matunga on Wednesday night to give a send-off to Mr. R. Patrachariar, a well-known South Indian and an amateur songster.

A gold medal was presented to the guest by his large circle of admirers.

Mr. Patrachariar is one of the founders of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha and was chiefly instrumental in the amalgamation of the South Indian Amateurs with the Sabha and centralize the various South Indian associations in the City.

He left for Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail on Thursday and many of his friends and admirers were present at the platform to see him off.

GRAND NATIONAL PROBABLES.

LONDON, March 17.

Following are the alterations made in the Grand National probables:—

Alike will be ridden by Turner; Glangesia by Ryan; Aruntius by Geary; Evolution by Cullinan and Prince Cherry by McCann. Omit possible.—Reuter's Special.

LUNA PARK

Goat Race Championship

There was a big crowd at Luna Park on Tuesday night to see "The All-India Goat Race Championship". Most of the leading Jockeys of Western India took part in the two races, which proved both exciting and amusing. There were eight runners in each race. The following are the results:

CHAMPIONSHIP RACE NO. 1.
Dew Drop: (B. Rosen) 1st
Kentucky: (O. Alridge) 2nd.
Eagle: (T. Hill) 3rd.

CHAMPIONSHIP RACE NO. 2.
Noble King: (S. Black) 1st
Orange William: (C. Perkins) 2nd
Peggy: (L. Davison) 3rd

The six placed goats in the above two races will be driven by the same Jockeys and compete in the final of the Championship at Luna Park on Saturday night.

STOP PRESS

BANK OF ENGLAND SURPRISES CITY.

LONDON, March 17.

The Bank of England surprised the City to-day over the reduction of bank rate—third in the month. Downward movement was not generally expected this week owing to the international financial developments of the past few days including the unsettlement caused by the suicide of Mr. Kreuger. It is generally agreed in financial circles that the Bank of England authorities evidently believe that the country is very much less dependent on the conditions overseas than a few months ago. It is thought that the reduction is either a part of the scheme for assuming control of foreign exchanges to prevent sterling from rising too rapidly, or may be designed to stimulate conversion of 116 million 4 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds due for repayment on 15th April. The holders have just received a favourable offer of conversion as an alternative to cash repayment. If advantage is taken of this, low bank-rate may foreshadow the offer of conversion to the holders of 5 per cent. War Loan.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 17.

New York.—Banking circles welcome the lowering of the Bank of England rate as a further evidence of relaxation of the credit tension abroad and as calculated to dissipate fears of serious international difficulties in view of Mr. Kreuger's tragic death.—Reuter.

MR. GLANCY TO OFFICIATE AS POLITICAL SECRETARY.

NEW DELHI, March 17.

It is understood that Sir Charles Watson, the Political Secretary, takes three months' leave this summer, when Mr. Glancy now engaged in the special enquiry in Kashmir will officiate as the Political Secretary. Sir Grimwood Mears arrived to stay at the Viceroy's House to-day.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 31, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. MAY.
New York, March 17.

Previous closing rate	6.83
To-day's opening rate	6.92
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	6.93
Difference	+.05
Broach expectation	214

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET MAY.
Liverpool, March 17.

Previous closing rate	5.17
To-day's opening rate	5.16
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	5.18
Difference	+.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, March 17.

Silver ready	18
Lower	0 2 0
Silver forward	18 1 8
Lower	0 2 0

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, March 17.

Silver Spot	56	0	0
Silver Forward	56	4	0
Gold Spot	28	1	0
Gold Fagan	28	0	0

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, March 17.

Previous closing	362 1/2
To-day's closing	362
Difference	—1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, March 17.

Previous closing	363
To-day's opening	362 1/4
To-day's closing	361 7/8
Difference	—1 1/8

PATHE CINEMA. SECOND ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME
EVERYDAY AT 3-30, 6-0 & 10
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE
Three years in the making for your 2 hours of fun. Charlie at his most Chaplinesque!

Charlie CHAPLIN in
CITY LIGHTS
WRITTEN, DIRECTED AND PRODUCED by
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The laugh and the tear at a smile-a-minute pace. It's the new year's greatest screen treat!
NOTE:
Thousands are being turned away daily. A SPECIAL MATINEE is run EVERY DAY at 3-30. Make use of this show if you can and reserve your seats.
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Cinema.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED. Phone 41561.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana "B" Trounced

THURSDAY.

Two games were down for decision in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament to-day in the first of which the Parsi Cyclists secured the verdict against the R. I. M. in what was surely the dreariest game in the Tournament so far.

It was a tragedy of lost chances, in a game in which there were opportunities galore. After an orgy of missed chances the Parsis scored the first goal in the twentieth minute through Chinoy to be followed quickly by one from Nicholson.

There was no further scoring, the second half being blank.

The Sides:—

PARSI CYCLISTS: Raji; Doctor, Bharucha; Irani, Pavri, M. Chinoy; Mistry, Pocha, S. Chinoy, Nicholson, Barla.

R. I. M.:—Jehan Dad; Nur Mahomed, Underdown; Todd, Bullock Khan; Mahomed, Brandish, Nott, Mohedin, Khalil.

Referees: Corbett and D'Souza.

Result:—

PARSI CYCLISTS	2 goals.
R. I. M.	Nil.

The second match saw the Schoolboys overwhelm the Gymkhana in what was a battle between technique and heftiness, technique emerging of the fight as may be expected, with flying colours.

The school forwards were a nippy lot. They got to work very quickly and score a clever goal through Rosairio in the third minute. They did not score again for the next 20 minutes though the play was all in the Gymkhana half. Then Albert scored from a perfect pass by his wing. Close on its heels came the third from Oliviera. At half time the Gymkhana already looked a beaten team.

The second half promised to be a blank, but Rosario and Albert added two more goals five minutes from time.

The Sides:—

ST. MARY'S:—Pascoe; Sequeira, Butler; Butler, Cornet, Aific; Duarte, Oliviera, Albert, Rosario, Sequeira.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B":—Malcomson; Butcher, Meadows; Parry, Gast, Yarwood; Peveler, Hassall, Hawkins, Spurrier, Lardar.

Referees: Fidgett and Littlewood.

Result:—

ST. MARY'S	5 goals
BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B"	nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4 P.M.:—Parel Sporting vs. B. E. S. T. Sports.

5-30 P.M.:—Eastern Telegraphs vs. I. M. M. T. C. "Dufferin".

THE FIRST MRS. FRASER

At The Opera

The whole action of the drama 'The First Mrs. Fraser', staged by the G. Anderson Co. at the Opera House on Wednesday last takes place in the ..... drawing room of Mrs. Janet Fraser, the divorced wife of Mr. James Fraser. Mr. Fraser has married one Elsie, a pretty girl who is by far too young for Mr. Fraser. Their marriage turns out to be unhappy. Elsie seeks a divorce. Mr. Fraser requests his former wife, Janet, to dissuade Elsie from her resolve as he says it would be scandalous to have two divorces in five years. The comedy is shot with the sparkling, witty retorts of Ninian Fraser, Mr. Fraser's younger son. Their elder son, Murdo, is in favour of the re-marriage, and believes in a permanent peaceful and harmonious family life. Mr. Fraser proposes to Janet, but is refused. Janet refuses another suitor in ..... Logan; but later on Logan sends her a beautiful pearl necklace and she agrees to marry him.

Mr. Grant Anderson who impersonated Mr. Fraser gave some brilliant pieces of acting. His mock tragic expressions and gestures were in thorough keeping with the requirements of his part. Elsie was nature itself. The others, though less remarkable, also gave quite a creditable performance and the play was an undoubted success.

One thing that struck the Indian mind most was the strong realism of the plot and of acting.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th inst. and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning, the 20th idem.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
NORMA SHEARER
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
A FREE SOUL
with
LIONEL BARRYMORE
A DRAMA OF A MODERN WOMAN'S SOUL!
Also FLIP, THE FROG CARTOON.
EXTRA LENGTH DOUBLE FEATURE! AT
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-MORROW
PLANS OPEN! BOOK NOW!!
FANNIE HURST'S GREAT NOVEL OF MODERN SOCIETY
FIVE & TEN
10 ENGROSSING REELS WITH LOVELY—
MARION DAVIES
AS THE
DAUGHTER OF LUXURY
DEPICTING WHAT GOES ON BEHIND THE LOCKED DOOR OF IMMENSE WEALTH
with
KENT DOUGLASS
IRENE RICH
LESLIE HOWARD
RICHARD BENNETT
Also Showing
DANCING AND PLAYERS
6 ++ SONG HITS ++ 6
IN THE
SONG WRITERS' REVUE
A Musical Special by:
TEN POPULAR COMPOSERS.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1932.

BRAINS, NOT MERELY BRAWN

The non-official members of the Assembly won a victory on Wednesday over the serried forces of Government by carrying the motion of Mr. Yaminkhan who moved a token cut to raise the question of Indianisation of the army. After listening to the usual official apologia at the end of a heated debate, the mover was in a mood to withdraw the motion but the House refused to fall in with this tame policy of merely raising a debate and then quietly accepting the official assurance that something is being done to satisfy the popular demand. It insisted on the motion being put and carried it by 63 votes to 39 This should be an eye-opener to Government. So keen is the dissatisfaction with their army Indianisation policy in quarters whose docile support they are accustomed to expect, that, whenever the question is raised in the Assembly, the Government suffer a defeat.

AFTER THREE HUNDRED YEARS

Mr. Yamin Khan has made the subject of Indianisation of the Army his own particular hobby. It is a good hobby. And early failures in impressing his views on Government have not, fortunately, deterred him from making fresh attempts to convince British military Pundits at New Delhi whose spokesman in the Assembly is Mr. Macworth Young that their latest scheme of Indianisation, revised and considerably restricted instead of being enlarged, will not hold water, because it is patent to Indians that it connotes a rate of progress towards Indianisation of the Army at such a snail's pace that it will take three centuries before the popular object of having the defence of India in Indian hands, is achieved.

PROGRESS BACKWARDS

Since 1923 the Assembly has debated the subject. Government have given it assurances that they are in earnest. They appointed committees. One whose report the War Office and the Military Junta in India did not relish never saw the light of day, until some Indian members of the first Round Table Conference insisted upon having a look at it. Then it was revealed that in the matter of Indianisation, the idea of the British military experts was to direct progress backwards Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar to the Chetvode scheme for an "Indian Sandhurst" increases the public suspicion that this policy of progress backwards, of going back upon the proposals of Lord Rawlinson, is to be maintained. When Mr. Macworth Young, the Army Secretary, tells the Assembly that the military college proposed under the scheme "would be opened in October this year instead of 1933" and official benches greet this statement with loud applause, the public knows that the pitiful number of sixty cadets to be trained annually will begin their costly training six months earlier. That is all.

HUMBUG.

As usual, some speakers raised during the debate the question of abolition of that artificial distinction between "non-martial and martial" classes in India. This division is artificially created by British military experts. It flatters those sections of the community whose recruitment in the army Government have particularly favoured for a long time and creates a vested Indian interest. But as the able dissenting minutes of Dr. Moonje and Sir Sivaswamy Aiyar to the Chetwode Committee's report pointed out conclusively, in the modern art of defence it is brains and not mere brawn that count, and the Bania's son can, after suitable training, become as expert and efficient an officer as the son of the Rajput or the Sikh. This humbug of division of India into martial and non-martial should now be given up by Goverament, if they are really serious about Indianisation of the Army.

Dangerous Isolation

The impressive demonstrations organised in Bombay by the so-called Depressed Classes on Wednesday purported to have been rendered necessary by the methods followed by the Franchise Committee. Mr. Deorukhker, one of the organisers of the demonstrations, explained that, while the Committee had heard the representatives of those among the Depressed Classes who were in favour of separate electorates, no opportunity had been given to those who stood for joint electorates. He himself had been asked by the Committee to be in readiness for examination but had not heard anything further about the matter. More suspicious is the information given him by an officer connected with the Committee that it had received a letter stating that Mr. Deorukhkar did not want to appear before the Committee. Mr. Deorukhker repudiated the letter, and it is pertinent to ask how the letter happened to be before the Committee and how that body accepted it as proof of Mr. Deorukhkar's unwillingness to appear before it.

The political views of the demonstrators were clearly indicated by their slogans, "Down with Separate Electorates", "Long Live Moonje-Raja Pact." It is very significant that in spite of the conspiracy of various vested interests to rally certain communities round the standard of separate electorates, that objective is coming to be more and more distrusted and discredited by the very persons who are being tempted with separatist concessions. Only a few days ago the Provincial Branch of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, held in Poona under the presidentship of Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, unanimously resolved that the system of joint electorates with reservation of seats, conjoined with adult franchise, would be the best system for the Depressed Classes. The Conference also endorsed the Moonje-Raja Pact and congratulated Mr. Raja on his bold stand. Mr. Rajbhoj made out a strong case against separate electorates He said:

> "If the present social isolation (of the Depressed Classes) is harmful and ruinous, the proposed political isolation will be doubly ruinous. The mainstay of our social and religious activitiees, as at present carried on is the fundamental fact that we are an integral and inseparable part of the Hindu community. If we drop the basic principle for political gains, we practically rob our social and religious movements of their justice and propriety."

We would go farther and point out that the "political gains" from separate electorates are themselves most deceptive and are too dearly bought by the social isolation which Mr. Rajbhoj rightly condemns. The weaker a minority, the greater is its need for the goodwill of the majority both for political and social purposes. And electoral isolation is hardly a means of securing maximum goodwill. If all those who see the evil of separate electorates undertake in their own spheres a strenuous propaganda in support of their views, the Franchise Committee or the R. T. Conference will find it impossible to inflict separate electorates on unwilling communities, or they will do so at the cost of any prestige that their decisions might otherwise enjoy.

MRS. GANDHI— AND OTHERS

We congratulate the authorities on having acted promptly in rectifying the egregious blunder of putting Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi in "C" Class in the Surat Jail, though not till after a very strong protest against this glaring misuse of the discretion that is exercised in the matter of classification had appeared in the public Press. The Director of Information in a communique issued yesterday states that "telegraphic instructions correcting the classification to 'A have already been issued by the District Magistrate, Surat, to the Superintendent of the Sabarmati Jail, where Mrs. Gandhi was transferred."

It would be interesting to know who was responsible for ordering Mrs. Gandhi to be placed in 'C' Class, whether the jail authorities or the committing magistrate, or some other authority. It would also have been to the point to be told whether the District Magistrate in rectifying the order acted on his own volition or under the stimulus of a suggestion from Bombay. It still remains a matter for astonishment that any official was so lost to all sense of propriety as to perpetrate this blunder. The incident throws an unpleasant light on the mentality of some of the persons in whose hands the exercise of discretion in these matters lies.

While, too, it is satisfactory to know that Mrs. Gandhi is not to be subjected to this obnoxious treatment one wonders how her being in jail at all can be reconciled with assurances that the Ordinances would be administered with restraint and consideration. As long as the aged and the juvenile continue to be sent to jail under the Ordinances the public will feel that the spirit animating those who exercise authority is that exhibited of the Home Member in the "No Mercy" declaration rather than that of the many assurances that have come from the Government, both Central and Provincial. And this feeling will remain as long as numbers of other political prisoners whose relegation to 'C' Class is quite as reprehensible as in Mrs. Gandhi's case continue to receive such treatment in jails.

PART OF THE CAMPAIGN

Replying to a question in the Legislative Council, the Bengal Minister of Local Self-Government said that Government were considering the desirability of instituting an inquiry into the various charges that had been brought against the Calcutta Corporation. The Minister added that the charges were mainly neglect of duty, political bias, racial discrimination, irresponsible spending of the ratepayers' money, favouritism, etc., etc. Vague and varied charges like these have often been levelled against the Calcutta Corporation by interested parties ever since the Nationalists overcame the previous official domination about ten years ago. The charges, however, have not been substantiated presumably because they are groundless. Even now, the talk of an inquiry being under consideration may be nothing more than a threat. We do not suppose the Nationalist section in the Corporation is likely to be intimidated by this threat of an enquiry which is part of the campaign against Nationalist progress in Calcutta that the European clique of the Dalhousie Institute carries on in season and out, by fair means and foul and by secret intrigue as well as open warfare.

"R. T. C. WAS DOOMED TO FAIL"

Disillusioned Mr. Jinnah Laments In London

(From Our Own Correspondent)

By Air Mail
Fleet Street, March 5.

The Central Theatre of the King's College was fairly crowded on Thursday afternoon to hear Mr. M.A. Jinnah speak on "The Round able Conference and the Indian Constitution," under the chairmanship of Dr. Hansom, the Dean of the Faculty.

Mr. Jinnah was given a rousing reception by his student audience among whom were a number of Indian students from Continental universities. He began by saying that he knew very well at the beginning of the first Round Table Conference as well as at the beginning of the second one that the scheme of the Conference was doomed to fail because of the ingenious method adopted by the British Government in discussing the Indian constitutional problem.

'ACHIEVEMENTS."

After summarising the "achievements" of the two Conferences, the speaker declared that both these attempts were a huge failure. He particularly characterised the second Conference which was so much boosted in India as well in London and other parts of the world "as a tremendous attempt to hoodwink the real Indian issue." "The second Conference," said Mr. Jinnah, "decided nothing, not a single question of importance. And it concluded with the publication of that White Paper according to which the policy to be adopted in further exploring the constitutional question was stated by the Prime Minister to be a simple one."

NO PROGRESS.

Mr. Jinnah said that as regards the scheme for the creation of an all-India Federation, "It has been admitted by India's best friends as well as by her worst enemies that it will necessitate years of toil and energy to put it into perfection. Yet the British Government has been insisting on this form of government for India. And in the meantime, in so far as fundamental issues are concerned, we are no further than where we were before. And to make matters worse, the question of Hindu-Muslim settlement is brought in over and over again." "But when the British Cabinet brings this question, almost every day, to put off the fundamental issue you as young men and women, British and foreigners, are entitled to talk in a similar manner and ask me why the communal question remains unsettled," declared Mr. Jinnah.

TWO QUESTIONS.

In this connection, I must say that there are two questions: Firstly, is the British Government really sincere? His Majesty's Government's policy has been described, and very rightly, by the "Manchester Guardian," as 'conciliatory in words, but most reactionary at heart.' I entirely agree with the paper's comment. I cannot believe that the British Cabinet or British politicians or British statesmen do not yet know that the bogey of an All-India Federation is nothing but a masked excuse to delay giving freedom to India which means to give her responsibility in the Central Government to manage her own affairs. If the British Government does not wish sincerely to make any move, then the present policy as stated in the White Paper, is not only the best policy but the most admirable policy."

INSINCERE.

"The British Ministers know perfectly well that an All-India Federation cannot be brought into operation for many many years. That being so, the British Government is performing its part in letter, leaving aside spirit, and in the name of Law and Order carrying on the administration of India in the manner it is doing to-day. In the name of Law and Order, everybody who is opposed to Government is being dealt with."

AUTOCRACY TO REMAIN.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have in India a few sensible men. It is not a question of Mr. Gandhi or the Indian National Congress. For the moment, if you like, leave them aside. I am referring to the rest of the Indians, who are known as 'Liberals, and Moderates' in Indian politicis. Even with them, the question that confronts them is 'India versus England'. They ask themselves a very sensible question. They say when the British Government has no real desire to help India why trust any settlement that may be arrived at between different communities? That is the growing conviction and that is the position of the majority of Indian people. My young friends, remember that even in matters such as Defence and External Affairs and for the matter of that even in partial responsibility for Finance, the British Government is going to have the upper hand, as the White Paper so explicitly says. Therefore, the British authority is going to remain there in India. Yet we are told, that His Majesty's Government cannot take final decision on any communal or other question and we are repeatedly told of the Hindu-Muslim question."

A POSER.

"Now about the Hindu-Muslim question. I happen to be born a Mussalman and I am a Mussalman. In all sincerity I want to ask you if you think that we can possibly get an agreement on a question like this without there being any sanction behind it or an instrument with which you can enforce the decision arrived at. I ask you one plain question. You students of politics and economics of this country are closely in touch with the Tariff problem of Great Britain. Do you think if to-morrow your people are asked if they will have tariffs or not, you will get unanimity of opinion? For the matter of that, even your Cabinet Ministers do not agree. Now do you mean to tell me that they are not reasonable men? Do you mean to say that they are not patriots? Do you tell me that they are not working in the interest of their country? And yet they do not agree. The fact is despite this disagreement you have to-day tariffs in this country. The fact is very plain. It is not your voters on the electoral roll who decide these questions or the question of tariffs. It is the machinery that is behind your Government in power—by the machinery, I mean, police and army that keep order in the country. But India is not to have control over her army. I can illustrate the Indian point of view with many illustrations but suffice it to quote only the tariff question as it is very recent and a burning question to-day."

THOSE IN GLASS HOUSES.

This much I can say: "Our differences are very small. When we met in the second Conference the differences were confined only to the Punjab and Bengal. Whether the Muslims should have 51 or 48 seats in the Punjab And the same question confronted us whilst discussing Bengal. Then about the Central Legislature, the same difficulty and the same problem, whether the Muslims should have 27 or 33 seats in that legislature and what do you notice, the settlement fell through because of one seat or another seat, there. And once again I repeat my question to the British public, why do you go about talking of Indian communal question when you yourself cannot settle the much vexed Tariff question?"

THIS DUAL POLICY.

"If you are to continue, what the Secretary of State calls the Dual Policy of Conciliation and Law and Order, take it from me that this policy will not succeed. It is bound to fail. Firstly it is not a dual policy. It is a one handed policy. No body says: do not maintain law and order, but none can support you when you are only governing with a firm hand. The consequence will be the better mind of India will go over to the extreme camp of Indian politics and they will be justified in their action. I warn the Government of the consequence of the present one handed policy", concluded Mr. Jinnah.

Answering a student, whether the Round Table Conference was a failure due to the fact that the delegates to the Conference were the nominees of the Government and not elected by the people of India, Mr. Jinnah said he did not admit that conclusion. "The failure was due" said Mr. Jinnah, "to the very able and diplomatic part played by the British Government at the Conference."

Notes of the Day

Oath of Allegiance.

Mr. De Valera has left no room for any further speculation as to whether he would persist in abolishing the oath of allegiance despite his small majority in the Irish Parliament. He has now openly declared his resolve to remove the oath as his party has a mandate to do so. A decade ago, when Irish relations with Britain were more strained than now, Mr. De Valera was in a more compromising mood and willing to accept an oath drafted by himself. That oath was as follows: "I do swear to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of Ireland and the Treaty of Association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth of Nations and to recognise the King of Great Britain as Head of the Associated States."

New Policy.

But much water has flowed down the Shannon since then, and now his Party has made the removal of the oath of allegiance to the Crown a matter of principle on the ground that every section of the Irish people should be able to send representatives to the Dail without having "to coerce consciences" The new President of the Irish Free State is determined to initiate a policy which combines progress with caution. In an interview with Reuter He declared that he would suspend the Public Safety Act by which special tribunals had been established. The suspension will prove popular and will convince Irishmen that they will now be under a truly constitutional regime. But Mr. De Valera treads upon adventurous ground when he says he hopes "to wash out the unnatural boundaries" between North and South and "unite Ireland". The Ulsterites will bitterly oppose this.

There And Here.

The incident about the Welsh National Flag promises to end in an amicable settlement. It will be remembered that on the 1st of March, Wales' National Day, some nationalists proposed to hoist their National Flag on the historic tower of Carnarvon Castle in North Wales, but Government sanction was refused. Some students, thereupon, hauled down the Union Jack from the Castle Tower and substituted the National Flag. It seems, however, that the action was not regarded as part of a campaign subversive of Law and Order. Far from it, we now understand that Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the First Commissioner of Works, has written to the Mayor of Carnarvon and to Mr. Lloyd George explaining that what was done with regard to the flying of the Union Jack on St. David's Day was in accordance with custom but that if the Mayor and the Constable of the Castle wish for a change and will say so, he will place their desire before the King. We can fairly guess what the upshot will be in Wales. But what might not have happened in India in similar circumstances.

On Hunger Strike.

It is distressing to learn that Mr. Kalelkar, Principle of the Gujerat Vidyapith, who is now a "C" class prisoner in the Belgaum Jail, has been refused the use of a charkha by the jail authorities and has consequently refused to take any food for the last eight days. We hope the report is not correct. Mr. Kalelkar's request for the use of a charkha is quite reasonable and by no stretch of imagination can its use be regarded as being a breach of jail discipline. During the last Civil Disobedience campaign charkhas and taklis were allowed to be used freely by political prisoners. To a devoted Khaddarite, a charkha is as much a necessary of life as food. We hope the jail authorities will be instructed to comply with his request.

Tipsy-Cake

"I am not a believer in the capacity of the Government to create a new heaven and a new earth" said Sir George Rainy in what the Babe describes as a "witty" speech at a farewell dinner at Maiden's Hotel. The assurance was quite unnecessary.

* * *

Another flash of wit was the remark that now-a-days "Members of the Government were ready to admit that there might be other points of view." But they are not less determined to ignore the other point of view than in the old days.

* * *

Sir James Crerar, who was also a guest of honour at this farewell function said neither he nor Sir George could regard this as "a breakaway". Even on these festive occasions these Home Members can't forget the language of the boxing ring.

* * *

"We shall do our best in our retirement", said Sir James "to interpret what we have learnt of the new and growing spirit of India to the spirit of England." Well, they havn't learnt so much of it as to make the task very formidable.

* * *

Sir James wound up by thanking all those "who had helped him" to get where he is and "whose services were not generally known and appreciated." This is quite true, and we don't recommend them to come out of their obscurity.

* * *

"Deputy Inspector Mc Carthy of the Esplanade Police Station giving evidence said that the accused was seen marching into the Maidan with a flag in his hand and shouting the usual slogans. Witness went up to him and asked him to disperse. But on the accused refusing to do so arrested him."

* * *

You may wonder how one individual managed to be an unlawful assembly.

But he came from "Andhra Desa" and a Madrasi shouting slogans is a host in himself. Anyway he is equal to six Gujaratis, which is one more than the number legally required by the Code.

* * *

Asked by the Magistrate why he did not carry on his agitation in his own place the Andhra Desaite said "All-India is the same to me." This is the motto that has made the Madrasi the master of his soul and every country but his own.

* * *

The Magistrate was a little inconsistent. There are Parsi Magistrates in other provinces but nobody asks them why they don't stay and administer the law in Navsari.

* * *

As a result of the incident in Carnarvon, Wales, when students pulled down the Union Jack and tore it to ribbons, Mr. Ormsby Gore, First Commissioner of Works, has promised to lay the desire of the Welsh patriots to fly their own national flag before the King. Now read the next.

* * *

As a result of the incident in Bombay, India, when a youth hauled down the Union Jack from Congress House and was caught carrying it away, the boyish Indian patriot got two months' imprisonment and was spared a whipping by the mercy of the Magistrate.

Doesn't anyone want to laugh. It's a joke.

* * *

"Cotton Brokers to end Congress Tyranny" is the encouraging heading in the Bori Bunder evening chirp. But when, we read the report we find that nobody said anything about "Congress tyranny" but that more than one speaker said that what was needed was the restoration of confidence and the need of calling in the "extremists" to confer if that object is to be achieved.

* * *

Even Mr. Wiles had to agree that it would be as well to call in all sections of the trade to confer and remarking that the exchange of views had been very helpful he quietly adjourned the proceedings. Rather a tame anti-climax, this to those minatory letters to cotton merchants. But when you find you've put your foot in it, the best thing is to lift it out again—as gracefully as possible.

* * *

"IF 40,000 MONEY-LENDERS COMBINED."

This is the night-mare suggested by the Minister for Agriculture, Punjab. The idea is that they might form a bank. But the idea that interest at bank-rate would be a sufficient inducement to Punjab money-lenders to put their money in the scheme is rather funny, don't you think?

VICEROY ALLAYS OUDH TALUQDARS' FEARS

PRESTIGE WILL BE SAFE IF YOU RETAIN TENANTS' AFFECTION

"Reap Full Advantage Of Your Undeniable Influence And Loyalty"

NEW DELHI, March 17.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in reply to the address of welcome presented by the Taluqdars of Oudh to-day:

"Taluqdars of Oudh: It has been a very great pleasure to Lady Willingdon and myself to receive your cordial address of welcome. My predecessors have enjoyed similar privilege which is in accordance with your traditional practice. They have all testified to your staunch loyalty and good faith to our Sovereign and it is a particular pleasure to me to-day to have further proof of your unswerving support and your readiness to assume the increased responsibilities that the march of time has laid on you.

NO SUBVERSIVE OBSTRUCTION.

"I thank you for alluding in such generous terms to the services it has been my privilege to render. I, in my turn, wish to express the appreciation of myself and my Government for all you have done to help them in their administrative duties. You are perfectly correct in saying that the drastic action I have been compelled to take recently, has been a most distasteful duty. It has been done with an object which I am glad to hear you appreciate. My Government and I are determined to introduce the constitutional reforms as rapidly as possible in order to bring India to her rightful position amongst the Dominions of the Empire and in our task we shall not tolerate subversive and revolutionary obstruction.

UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION.

But I do not wish to dwell on the general political situation as I feel that the policy of my Government is now clear to all. Rather, let me turn to the specific points raised in your address. I readily appreciate your anxiety regarding your future position. The main point centres on the demand that your rights and privileges should be secured in the new Constitution. Presumably your chief fear is not so much that your estates might be confiscated in contravention of the Covenant of 1859, but that they may be affected prejudicially by legislation in regard to tenant law and the like.

"Whilst I can assure you that the British Government would not tolerate the legislative confiscation of your estates, you would not I am sure, expect me to give any guarantee against the introduction of legislation which landlords might hold to be prejudicial to them and unduly favourable to tenants. I can only say that every effort will be made in framing the Reformed Constitution to guarantee to all classes and interests full opportunity of asserting their legitimate rights and maintaining their position, but it is inevitable that in the long run classes now enjoying a preferential position will only be able to maintain it if they so organise themselves as to secure a real and effective voice in the new legislature and a strong position in the new administration.

SECOND CHAMBER.

As regards a Second Chamber the United Provinces Government recommended to the Simon Commission that a second chamber should be included in the new Constitution, but opinion on this point is divided and it is for you to place your views before the Franchise Committee.

DANGERS AND ADVANTAGES.

I would ask you to remember that a second chamber has its dangers as well as its advantages. From the point of view of safeguarding vested interests, too much reliance on the power of a second chamber to veto or delay legislation which may be unpalatable to your class may possibly result in the second chamber being gradually deprived of all effective power if not in its being completely abolished. It will be most important for you, Taluqdars, to assert your position and safeguard your interests by taking an active part in the work of the Lower Chamber whether there be a second chamber or not.

SEPARATION OF OUDH.

You have mentioned the possible separation of Oudh from Gaya. This subject has not aroused much public interest hitherto. The mere Constitution of Oudh as a separate Province would in no way check the spread of the democratic or even revolutionary idea to which you allude in the early part of your address. Moreover, the multiplication of separate administrative units will add considerably to the expense of the future Government, an aspect of the case which advocates of new Provinces are often apt to overlook.

TRUST YOUR TENANTS.

I wish to conclude by saying that in my opinion you will start under the new Constitution with the very great advantages of your prestige, your resources and the tradition and habit in your estates of centres of obedience to your authority. If you utilise these advantages to the full, you can confirm and strengthen your position by proving your value to the tenantry for your future well-being. **You should trust rather to retaining the esteem and affection of your tenants than extraneous aid of a constitutional form which is liable, as all other human institutions, to change and dissolution.**

PROOF AGAINST AGITATION.

Let me impress upon you that your interests can best be preserved by fostering very happy and sympathetic relations with your tenants whose interests, as you rightly say, are identical with your own. I trust you will take an active part in the management of your estates, move amongst your tenants and appreciate their difficulties. Then you will be able not only to withstand the attacks of agitators but to ensure for yourselves an unassailable position under the new Constitution, you will be able to reap the full advantage of your undeniable influence and loyalty and to prove that you are of real value and can confer some benefits on your dependents. This is the effective method of securing your position.

I thank you again, gentlemen, very much for your warm welcome and good wishes which Lady Willingdon and I reciprocate heartily.—A.P.

BARRISTER & HIS COMPANION SHOT

Dacoities Continue In Burma

WOMAN MURDERED, HUT LOOTED AND BURNT

RANGOON, March 17.

Reports of dacoities are still being received from Tharrawaddy, Insein, Henzada, Pegu, Tounpoo, Meiktila and Myingyan. A murder also occurred on a fishery in Tharrawaddy, the victim being a woman vegetable seller whose dead body was found in the fishery. Two deserted huts recently vacated by rebels were also found. Dacoits attacked an Indian's hut in a village in Pegu district, and after securing the property, burnt the hut.

Two Burmans wanted by the police in connection with several crimes have been arrested at Letpadan. Guns, dahs and charms which are alleged to have been found in their possession, were seized.

BARRISTER AND COMPANION SHOT.

The following press communique is issued:—

A further report from Zalun states that U. Lun Thi, Barrister, and his companion named Maung Po Kaw, were shot while driving past the house of U To Maung, Assistant Township Officer, Zalun, apparently after dark on the 14th March. An altercation appears to have taken place between the party on the cart and persons in the Assistant Township Officer's house. It is not clear how the altercation started and it is alleged that the first shot was fired from a revolver by Lun Thi or one of his party and that U. Lun thi and Maung Po Kaw were shot by Saw Mu Gyi, one of the Assistant Township Officer's escort, with a carbine.

The District Superintendent of Police is personally enquiring into the case and a Magisterial enquiry has been opened by the Additional District Magistrate.—A.P.

VOLUNTARY DISARMAMENT

Denmark's Venture

A TIP TO FORTHCOMING LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Copenhagen.—Voluntary disarmament has largely been undertaken in Denmark under the Government proposals introduced in Parliament by which the existing capital-ships will not be renewed, some Copenhagen coast defences will be abolished, the army will be reduced from three divisions to two and Artillery from 45 to 35 batteries.

The air force strength will be fixed at 100 machines, and all military bands, except guards, will be abolished. The total army and naval estimates are under two million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP

Estate Duty Comes First

LONDON, March 17.

At Liverpool to-day the Liverpool Spring Cup (run over distance of one mile and three furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Estate Duty,	 1
Venturer,	 2
Potchim,	 3

Thirteen ran. Won by length. Head separated second and third.

STARTING PRICES.

The following were the starting prices:—

10|1, Estate Duty.
10|1, Venturer.
13|2, Potchim.
—Reuter's Special.

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

LONDON, March 17.

The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to 3-1|2 per cent.—Reuter.

LOVEDAY ACQUITTED

"Firing In Self-Defence"

BUT JAILED FOR POSSESSING UNLICENSED PISTOL

RANGOON, March 17.

The trial of Mr. Loveday, American movie operator on charges of attempted murder of a Chinese restaurant assistant with a colt automatic pistol on the morning of the 28th February in China Town, was resumed to-day at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Brown and a special jury. Mr. C. Gaunt appeared for the Crown.

PLEA FOR ACQUITTAL.

Sir Oscar De Glanville, for the defence, submitted that the accused and two Europeans went down to an opium den and according to Chinese witnesses, the shooting took place without any provocation. According to the accused and one of his companions, there was provocation and after the accused had been knocked down and received an injury on the back of the neck, he fired a pistol in self defence, reasonably apprehending danger to himself. Counsel asked the jury to acquit his client.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on both carges.

Mr. Justice Brown acquitted him.

FOR POSSESSING UNLICENSED PISTOL.

On the charge of being found in possession of an unlicensed pistol Loveday was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Brown. His Lordship observed that the offence was a serious one. He had carefully considered the circumstances of the case and the fact that the accused had been acquitted of more serious charges. Allowing for all that, the sentence of imprisonment had to be passed in the interests of justice, the weapon to be confiscated to the State.—A.P.

Travesty Of Constitution Offered To Burma

(Continued from page 1.)

tracts for the railways. He recalled his own previous statement in the Assembly that Government was losing half a crore of rupees by their present policy of coal purchase. Mr. Ghaznavi was proceeding to refer to Sir George Rainy's characterisation of his remarks as a wild attack on the Chief Mining Engineer to Railways when Mr. Ranga Iyer on a point of order wanted to know if Mr. Ghaznavi was not a director of Messrs. Low and Company who had contracts for the supply of coal.

Mr. Ranga Iyer alluded to the rulings given by Sir Frederick White on similar occasions to the effect that no member who was directly or personally concerned in a company which had contracted with Government to give certain service should take part in a debate. He further referred to Mr. Patel's ruling, May's Parliamentary Procedure and Pandit Motilal Nehru's observations in regard to participation in a debate on the Steel Protection Bill by the Directors of the Tatas and wanted a ruling about Mr. Ghaznavi's speech on the present occasion.

Mr. Ghaznavi: I am glad the Railway Board have a friend in Mr. Ranga Iyer to espouse their cause. I may say that I am not a director of Messrs Low and Co.

Mr. Ranga Iyer asked whether Mr. Ghaznavi was in any other way interested in the firm.

Mr. Biswas asked whether it was not the duty of a member, who, on a point of order made a suggestion that another member had direct pecuniary interest to satisfy himself as to the facts.

Mr. Mitra referred to the Steel Protection debate, and said that the persons interested in the concern should have every right to participate in the debate, and the restriction referred to by the President at that time referred to voting.

Mr. B. Das supported Mr. Mitra.

Mr. Ranga Iyer intervened with the remark that Mr. Ghaznavi was connected with many companies of which Messrs. Low & Co. were the Managing Agents.

The President: If that is so it is for Mr. Ghaznavi to consider whether he should take part in the debate in which question affecting companies in the management of which he is concerned is raised.

Mr. Ghaznavi said he would proceed with his speech. Continuing he gave figures to show that Government were losing about Rs. 50 lakhs, thirty of which was in respect of State Collieries, nine lakhs in one company and five lakhs in shipments to Burma. He further stated that Mr. Whitworth, the Chief Engineer, practically decided as to who should get a tender. There were many cases in which lower tenders for exactly the same quality of coal were not accepted. He asked for a committee of enquiry to examine the points he had raised.

Sir George Rainy opposed the motion and contested the accuracy of the figures adduced by Mr. Ghaznavi. It was not fair to say that the Railway Board accepted the Mining Engineer's proposals invariably. The revision of the proposals of the Chief Mining Engineer of the Railway Board was a reality. As Railway Member he personally discussed these matters with the Financial Commissioner for Railways, and he could not remember any important case in which there had been some modification. That the distribution of orders by the Railway Board had given general satisfaction could be inferred from the telegram of the Indian Mining Federation entirely dissociating itself from Mr. Ghaznavi's criticisms and emphatically recording the view that contracts for 1932/32 were fairly distributed.

As regards Messrs. Low & Co., Sir George Rainy declared that no orders were placed with that firm till last year for which he accepted the responsibility. Last year orders for a certain amount were placed with the firm. It was true that there were some cases in which lower tenders were not accepted but the reason was that Government had to look not only to the price but also to the performance and the manner in which the contracts were carried out. Trere was no ground that the Railway Board was giving contracts without adequate reasons.

SCANNED BY RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. S. C. Sen frankly admitted his personal interest in a colliery and as members of the Mining Federation he dissociated himself from the charges made by Mr. Ghuznavi and asked how could Mr. Whitworth be blamed when contracts were scanned by the Railway Board before acceptance. He agreed, however, with Mr. Ghuznavi that the railway collieries were competing with private enterprise.

Sir George Rainy repudiated the charge made by Mr. Ghuznavi that Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Banerji were in the habit of advising their friends as to what rates to tender and said that the charge was entirely without any foundation. (Applause).

Mr. Ghuznavi challenged the authoritative character of the Federation telegram read by the Commerce Member and his motion was negatived.

FUTURE OF BURMA.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi moved a token cut to raise a debate on the future of Burma. He said that the passage in the Premier speech was not capable of interpretation put on it by the Governor of Burma that once Burma was federated she should remain in it for ever and he wanted the House to endorse the proposition that Burma should be free to enter Federation without these fetters sought to be put to limit her choice.

Mr. Tait, European Member from Burma said that the Premier's speech clearly meant permanent federation or separation. Europeans in Burma wished that Burma should make her free choice but they all wanted that the choice, whatever it was should be made finally now because the perpetuation of a feeling of uncertainty would not be in the interest of Burma's future.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that Indians who claimed the right of self-determination must concede the same to Burma. If after 50 years Burma could now separate, there was nothing to prevent separation after some years of federation. Burma should have the same position as the Irish Free State had in the Empire so that she could become independent after negotiating with the Federation the terms of mutual adjustment just as the Irish Free State had to negotiate with England.

SEPARATE CULTURAL UNIT

Mr. Raju declared that Burma was added to India in the teeth of Indian opposition. She was a distinct geographical and cultural unit and searation, therefore, in her case would not be as difficult in the future as in case of other provincial units, provided there was mutually satisfactory adjustment of the vested interest of India in that country.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, the Leader of the Nationalists, said that it was no use obscuring the issue by referring to any vested interests. There was innate cultural affinity between Indians and Burmans, but constitutional position was that any unit in a federation could separate as a result of mutual agreement between the Federating units dissolving the contract.

DON'T PUT A CLOG.

Sir Abdur Rahim, the Leader of the Independents deprecated the attempts made to put a clog on the choice of Burma. He could not believe that a Prime Minister of Mr. MacDonald's judgment and experience could have put a perpetual bar on Burma. The separation of Burma would be a matter of consultation with other units and a question of adjustment.

Mr. Moore said that Governor Sir Charles Innes had merely put in other words the Premier's statement. He endorsed the propositions made by the Nationalist and Independent leaders that it was all a question of mutual adjustment between Members of the Federation, but he hoped that Burma would not come into the Federation in the spirit of "Let me look at it before I go out". She should come in as a loyal member convinced of the usefulness of the Federation. He hoped that the debate and the division would not give a wrong impression that she could go out when she liked.

REAL VOICE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. B. Das took his stand on the Karachi Congress resolution which reflected the real voice of the country that Burma has a right to separation any time she desires to exercise it.

Mr. U. Myint, Burma Member, was cheered as he rose. He said that this time last year the separation issue was closed but after the House had adopted his resolution and the Government of India had supported it, the issue had been reopened. He thanked all Party leaders and Mr. Moore for their assurance and thanked Mr. B. Das for mentioning the position of the Indian National Congress and the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce. The idea that once you enter the Federation you cannot leave it, was frightening the people of Burma, particularly the uneducated, who had a greater say in the election. So he welcomed these assurances.

MISINTERPRETED PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Proceeding Mr. U. Kyaw Myint complained that Sir Charles Innes had misinterpreted the Premier's statement in his speech to the Council. The issue before Burma was not separation or federation but whether Burma should separate on the basis of the Premier's statement. The position of those who had been persistently opposing separation was stronger today than it was last year. Last year they were surmising as to what would happen if separation was adopted and what if it was not.

TRAVESTY OF CONSTITUTION.

Now they knew that if they separated they had a constitution within the four corners of the Premier's statement. Even those who clamoured for separation did not like that. For the constitution that was now being offered was a travesty of a constitution and was unacceptable. All that Burma wanted was freedom to make her choice without any threats being uttered at this stage. If there was to be succession Burma would not exercise that right without pondering over the consequences. In their choice they would be guided by their Indian brothers. Burma wanted to be bound to the other units of the Indian Federation by a silken chord, not by heavy chains.

NO THREAT.

Sir George Rainy on behalf of Government said that he had read every word of Sir Charles Innes and there was nothing to suggest that there was any threat. The speech of Sir Charles Innes was not of an Advocate but that of a Judge who had placed before Burmans all the points for their consideration and decision. Let Burma understand the history of Ireland and America. It was one thing to go into the federation on the basis that if after full trial conditions were found to be intolerable, then by mutual consent separation was possible. It was another thing to go into Federation with a mind that after all we could get out of it. Any sort of action of that kind would be dangerous and unworthy of any self-respecting Government.

NO DEPARTURE FROM PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

There was nothing in the speeches of Sir Charles Innes to suggest that there was any departure from the Premier's statement, nor did he find any semblance of a threat or anything more than a definite desire to state clearly for the Burmese to come to a decision on the issues realising how serious they were.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi replying asked "Are the Government of India anxious that Burma should have a free choice and an unfettered decision?"

Sir George Rainy.-His Majesty's Government have made their desire perfectly plain and there was nothing to suggest in Sir Charles Innes' speeches for you to infer people's free choice.

Mr. Munshi.—"I am glad to hear that so far as the Government of India are concerned they are most anxious that Burma should have a free choice at the ensuing elections, and that the Government of India will not be a party to any action anywhere in Burma which would improperly fetter the peoples free choice.

Sir George Rainy.—I must object to the Hon. Member putting words in the mouth of a Member of the Government.

Mr. Munshi: Then is it the position of the Government way?

Sir George Rainy.—I have nothing to add.

Proceeding Mr. Munshi criticised the views of Mr. Tait and said that the attitude of Mr. Moore would go a long way in assuaging the feelings of the people of Burma. He withdrew the motion as his object had been served.

CAN'T STAND THIS TREATMENT.

Lastly Mr. Anklesaria moved a cut motion objecting to the frequent interference by the Secretary of State in matters purely Indian and wanted a convention to be established by which such interference would never occur. He wanted that this Indians' Parliament should be treated as something and not treated as nothing.

Mr. Seetharama Raju supported Mr. Anklesaria describing the Secretary of State as the "Great Moghul".

Sir George Schuster said that this was hardly the time to open this question. In the current year they had very important practical examples of the results of co-operation and he responded to the appeal that the Assembly should be treated as something. The cut was withdrawn.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

CITY NOTES

Why This Unhealthy Rivalry?

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES MUST CO-OPERATE

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

My article on this subject published on the 24th February has called forth two replies, one by "Insurance" and the second by "Indian Insurance," which appeared on the 27th February and on March 5th. With regard to the latter, I may say that I am in general agreement with it and where the writer refers to the tendency of some companies to "take away large blocks of business shared by Indian Companies," he is thinking probably of what was in my mind when I wrote my article, namely the Tramways business.

WHAT ABOUT THE TRAMWAYS?

"Insurance" claims that the Tramways have the right to insure their property in whichever manner they like and if they choose the "New India" it was their lookout. This is a rather an incorrect statement of the facts of the question as far as I know. There are three points at least where doubt may be expressed. In the first place, one would like to know whether the idea of eliminating the other Indian companies as principals originated from the Tramways. If so, what were the reasons that prompted this change? It cannot be said that any of the other companies who enjoyed the direct patronage had failed in any manner to give satisfaction.

The second point is whether the premium arranged with the "New India" was the same as that totally paid in previous years to Indian companies. My information is that a good commission was paid to secure the business. If this is correct, what was the advantage secured by the "New India" from the point of view of the shareholders? Will "Insurance" be in a position to explain this?

ONLY HELP TRAMWAYS.

In the current year's arrangement, the "New India" has not been benefited as it has had to pay away almost all the net premium it received for reinsurance purposes, except that portion relating to "retained business." The gain to the Tramways is comparatively little but it has been enough to make them change their policy.

UNHEALTHY ATTITUDE.

If the facts are as above, it would indicate that, before seeking the co-operation of non-Indian companies desired by "Insurance," he should try to see that this kind of action did not recur. It may be useful to swell the volume of business and the amount of premium received but it can only be a loss to the shareholders because, to secure the same amount of "retained business" more efforts are being put forth involving extra labour and overhead expenses and additional risks incurred on foreign business. "Insurance" thinks that the foreign business is a real source of revenue to India.

IS IT REMUNERATIVE?

While I must confess I have no inside information about the working of the "New India," I can say that facts do not seem to support this theory, that foreign business brings profit to India. In the year 1929 for which the Insurance Year Book of India give statistics, the New India had Rs. 890 lakhs of Indian and Rs. 41,26 lakhs of foreign Fire business while the Jupiter had Rs. 3,39 lakhs of Indian and Rs. 10,14 lakhs of foreign business. The results of the working are reflected by the "underwriting" revenues, which are arrived at before allowing for the overhead expenses which are admittedly heavier in the "New India" than in any other company in India.

STARTLING FIGURES.

The "Review" of January 14th last which gives the results of Indian companies states that the underwriting income of the "New India" was Rs. 173,000 while that of the Jupiter was Rs. 204,000. The figures are startling if we remember that the former had nearly thrice the amount of business of the latter. The inference is forced on us that it was the result of foreign business of which the "New India" had an unhealthily large amount. It also proves that foreign business probably does not bring any benefit to the company. If we allow for the cost of obtaining the business, it may well be found that it means a net loss to the shareholders.

If the "New India" will look to its own interests, it will find that rather than cultivate its foreign business it should try to extend its operations in the country where there is almost limitless possibility.

WHAT DOES THE IMPERIAL BANK DO?

Mr. MacDonald giving evidence before the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee said that the Imperial Bank never refused policies of Indian companies who were sound. But when he was cornered, he admitted that this applied only to business brought by clients and did not apply to the bank's own business for which it employed almost wholly the services of foreign companies. The Committee wanted him to consider the advisability of distributing the business to Indian concerns. To this his reply was that he could not change the venue of business with 'old connections."

WHAT INDIAN COMPANIES CAN DO

Here is an opportunity for Indian companies. The fire business of the bank for its own transactions must amount to several crores and a large amount of this is now going to foreign companies, some of whom are not even represented in India. If Indian companies will organise themselves, I have no doubt that they could bring influence to bear on the Imperial Bank of India and see that a good proportion, if not all, of this business is diverted to Indian companies. It is, of course unthinkable that a bank occupying the position of a semi-national bank and enjoying special privileges from the government of the country should give such step-motherly treatment to Indian institutions.

I would appeal for a spirit of real co-operation among Indian companies. There must be competition between them but it must be of the healthy type that makes them grow without crippling each other.

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THIRD-CLASS TRAIN-FARE

Protest Against Increase

BOMBAY, March 16.

The following subjects, among others, were discussed at the 81st meeting of the B.B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on February 25:—

Financial results for the period ending December 1931:—The figures showed that the total falling off in earnings to end of December 1931 was just under Rs. 47 lakhs. As against this, there was a saving under working expenses of roughly Rs. 11 lakhs during December 1931, so that the total savings to end of December 1931 amounted to about Rs. 63 lakhs.

The net earnings for the first nine months of the year 1931-32 are about 16 lakhs better than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Increase in short distance third class fares from June 1932:—In connection with this subject, a lengthy discussion ensued and some members expressed themselves strongly against any increase in the third-class fares at this juncture. The Chairman in concluding the discussion promised to communicate to his Board of Directors the views of the Committee as desired.

PASSENGERS WITHOUT TICKETS.

Regarding travelling without tickets, a comparative statement was placed before the Committee, showing the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets, amounts of fares collected from them, results of the action taken against defaulters, the number of mendicants turned out of trains, etc., for the six years ended 31st December 1931. The figures for 1931 showed an appreciable decrease in the number of passengers travelling without tickets, also in the total amount collected from such passengers, as compared with previous years. There was, however, a very large increase in the number of mendicants turned out of trains.

Discontinuing of the running of through third class carriages between Bombay Central and Peshawar on the Bombay Punjab Express trains with effect from 15th March 1932:—The Chairman informed the Committee that there are at present two third class bogie carriages and brake-van running on the Up and Down Bombay Punjab Express trains between Bombay and Peshawar. Owing to the paucity of through passengers however, the North Western Railway have come to the conclusion that it does not pay to run these carriages on their line. Under the circumstances, it had been decided to discontinue the running of these carriages beyond Delhi with effect from the 15th March. Accordingly, the trains would be called Delhi Expresses instead of Bombay-Punjab Express Trains. —A. P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, Mar. 17.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A. P.

BALLOT FOR GENERAL STRIKE TO GO ON

(Continued from page 1.)

ment in the past, although improved methods of working and installation of up-to-date machinery should long ago have brought home to the agents the necessity of staying recruitment.

Another statement of the Court with which we disagree is that normal wastage would have been insufficient for securing the necessary economy. In addition to the automatic retrenchment of 27,000 men annually, the mortality figures, as could be deduced from the official publication could not be less than 16,000 a year; sufficient allowance was not made for these 43,000 annual vacancies in carrying out retrenchment; and we regret to observe that the Court of Inquiry has passed over this important point without explanation; the whole question of normal wastage has been rather cursorily dealt by the Court. With all its limitations: the case put by the Federation on this point is correct in the main, but the Court has made too much of the difficulties involved in the working of normal wastage ignored the vital bearing it has on the number retrenched.

But while we regard these two findings as incorrect, we make no grievance of them. It is when the findings are in our favour and yet the Court omits to make proper recommendations that our grievance becomes serious. Almost on all the Terms of Reference the findings of the Court are partially or substantially in our favour; and yet the Court shrinks, as we have seen, from the logical conclusions of those findings. After all, this inquiry was instituted for a definite purpose, namely, to rectify the wrong if it was proved to exist. But curiously enough, while the Court finds that a wrong has been done, it recommends little or no relief. We shall cite only a few such cases out of the many found in the Report.

SILENT OVER COMPENSATION ISSUE.

1. The Court admits that the compensation given to the men discharged was not liberal, in view of general unemployment and the consequent difficulty in securing a job. But in spite of this admission, it makes no recommendation on the general issue of compensation, on the ground that it is a question of finance. Why the Court felt so much anxiety about the finances of the Government of India, we do not understand. The finances of the poor employees are in any case worse than those of the Railway Board, and it is a pity that when the Court was specifically asked to state whether the compensation granted was inadequate or not, it should have preferred to be silent. What the Court was asked to say was, whether the compensation given was "adequate;" it rests content with saying that the compensation given was the "legal minimum"—which is not what it was asked to investigate.

NO REMEDY FOR WRONG DONE.

2. In another place, i.e. dealing with demotions, the Court omits to make recommendation on the ground that the particular point is complicated. We are unable to appreciate this characterisation. It was a point specifically referred to it, and the refusal to deal with it leaves the workers without any remedy for an admitted wrong.

3. Special provision has been made and safeguards provided by the Railway Board against any hasty retrenchment of men with 10 years service or more on grounds of inefficiency. All the administrations have ignored these safeguards. Number of people retrenched with 10 years' service and over is 5322; yet the Court makes no recommendations about making adequate compensation to such of them as were discharged on the ground of inefficiency.

4. Many more such cases can be mentioned, particularly when the Court goes out of its way to base an argument for not reinstating 8,000 employees because of the supposed commercial management of Railways,—an assumption which is entirely gratuitous.

"REACTIONARY RECOMMENDATIONS."

5. The Court has also made some reactionary recommendations about matters which were not referred to it, i.e.

(1) It has recommended efficiency bar for promotion in place of the automatic time scale; so that confusion will be worse confounded, and there will be even greater favouritism in future than prevails to-day.

COMMUNAL DISTINCTIONS PERPETUATED.

(2) It has, while paying lip-homage to merit as the passport to public service, actually blessed the present communal distinctions and virtually recommended their retention.

For these reasons, we are forced to come to the conclusion that the results of the inquiry are on the whole disappointing. No doubt, the Railway Board has been censured for its vague methods, but the real test to apply is how many men will be reinstated as a result of this inquiry. If the Court had applied with the implications of its own findings, we estimate that over 20,000 men could have been recommended for reinstatement, but this is what the Court deliberately shrinks from doing and that is the weakest and the most disappointing part of the report.

"DISAPPOINTING AND UNACCEPTABLE."

There is no obligation on either party to the dispute to accept the findings of a Court of Inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act. We have great respect for the gentlemen who constituted the Court, but we cannot advise the workers to accept the report they have made. We are not unmindful of the indirect advantage which the workers have secured by the opportunity which the Court of Inquiry furnished, to challenge the entire Railway administration; but in most other respects, the inquiry has been futile and inconclusive. The workers have not received the justice to which the evidence and the findings entitled them; we are most reluctantly compelled to advise them to go on with the balloting for a general strike. That is the only weapon now left to secure redress of the many wrongs done to them in the name of retrenchment.

ROYAL MAIL GROUP

Reorganisation Scheme Approved

LONDON, Mar. 16.

The Royal Mail debenture-holders and White Star preference share holders and other interested parties have approved, by an overwhelming majority, of the scheme for reorganising the Royal Mail group.—Reuter's Special.

A London message of 3rd inst. stated, in this connection, as under:—

"As the fruit of two years' arduous labour by the voting trustees, who have been investigating the affairs of the Royal Mail Group, a scheme of reorganisation affecting several of the principal companies of the group is issued to-day.

The trustees, who were appointed by the various creditors, were Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, Sir William McLintock Senior Partner of the famous firm of chartered accountants and General Sir Arthur Maxwell, President of the Institute of Bankers. The Government is the largest creditor of the Group having guaranteed loans totalling £11,000,000.

The scheme, which aims at conserving the interests of the creditors and preventing disintegration of fleets at slump prices, provides for the creation of two operating companies, namely, the Royal Mail Lines, Limited, comprising 52 vessels belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet, the Royal Mail Meat Transports, the Nelson Line and David McIver; and the Elder Dempster Shipping Lines, Limited, comprising 55 ships belonging to the Elder Dempster African Steamship Company, the Elder Line, the British African Line and the Imperial Line."

Arrests In Akola

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Mar. 15.

On Monday last, foreign cloth and liquor shops were picketted at Malsur in the Balapur Taluq and there were, in all, thirteen arrests under Picketing Ordinance.

There were two arrests at Kelivali in the Akot Taluq in connection with the movement. All those arrested are brought to the Akola Jail.

There are about 30 political cases pending in the courts here, and everyday arrests are being added to them. Civil disobedience cases are very promptly disposed off, because no defence is given in any of the cases.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

Mr. Giri Addresses Workers' Meetings

MADRAS, Mar. 15.

The Branch Secretary, M. and S. M. Railway Union, Arkonam, wires:—

"Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, visited Poona, Miraj, Hubli, Guntakal, Raichur and Arkonam and addressed large meetings of workers at different centres and explained the implications of taking ballot on the issue of general strike on all railways with reference to retrenchment and wage-cut. Workers are prepared to stand by the Federation's decisions".—A. P.

London.—In the first division of the League on Wednesday Chelsea drew with Portsmouth neither side scoring any goal, and in the final of the Rugby Hospitals Cup Guys Hospital beat St. Marys by sixteen points to seven at Richmond on Wednesday.—Reuter.

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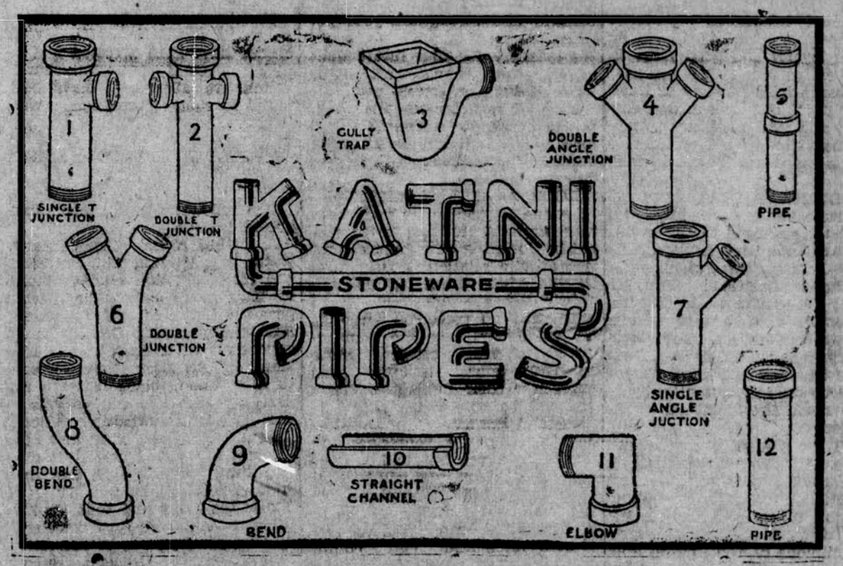

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LEMON CREAM

REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO., BOMBAY, 4.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, Mar. 16.
Bengal Superfine	190
Bengal Fine	185
Bengal F.G.	180
Sindh-Punjab Fine	185
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	180
Wardha-Hingt Fine	222
Nagpur Savner Fine	222
Yeotmal Fine	211
Arvi Fine	211
Ellichpur Fine	211
Amraoti Fine	208
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	208
Mulkapur Fine	202
Khandesh Fine	202
Muthia F.G.	198
Jaina/Sailu F.G.	203
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	211
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	224
Broach F.G.	222/27
Punjab/American	232
Punjab/American mix	208/22
Cambodia	275
Miraj/Sangli	225
Compta Good	235

LONDON METALS.

	London, March 16.
Copper, Brazlers	£ 45-3/4
Yellow Metal	£ 39-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£ 11-1/2 Nominal.
Corrugated, Sheets 24 Gauges	£ 9
Tinn, Inglish Ingots	£132

LINSEED

London, March 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton Mar./Apl. Sellers £11 2 6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull, ton Apl./May. Sellers £8 10 0.

Linseed, Bombay (London) Mar./Apl. Sellers £12 5 0.

SAFE MILK

SAFE in all seasons, no matter how hot the weather SAFE wherever you get it, because it never varies. SAFE because it has all its vitamins but is free from harmful germs. SAFE because it is sealed securely from dust and dirt and danger. Use only MILKMAID MILK for every household purpose.

MILKMAID

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND

MILK

NEW YORK COTTON

PUBLIC DEMAND INSUFFICIENT

New York, Mar. 16.

HIGHER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—PRICES IMPROVE 7 PTS.—NEW ORLEANS WEAK—SOME TRADE BUYING—MARKET CLOSES IRREGULAR—SPOT COTTON PRICE 6.95C.

The New York Cotton futures market early advanced on higher Livepool advices but reacted later on weakness of New Orleans but again advanced on trade buying. Prices opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points and improved further on higher Liverpool cables. During the first half hour of trading, prices reached the top of the day when a rise of 7 points was recorded over previous closing. New Orleans market was weak and public buying being insufficient, the market gradually gave way and early in the afternoon lose 9 points on scattered selling. During the last half hour there was some trade buying which resulted in a partial rally and the market closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 3 points Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.95c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot Cotton prices closed at 6.83c.

The bullish sentiment created by the new financial measures by the U. S. A. Government is now gradually disappearing and there is utter absence of speculative buying. Thus in the absence of any support prices do not go up and unfavourable textile trade situation is discouraging mills from important buying. The action of the U. S. A. Government was purely local to improve the internal situation. Still there is absence of any constructive measure for the betterment of the internal financial situation. High tariff walls raised by every country under the plea of protection is checking recovery of general trade.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest 6.96+.06 lowest 6.86—.04.

N. Y. July Highest 7.13 (10-34 a.m.) lowest 7.04 (2-31 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Cotton resisting small liquidation. Reactionary tendency stock market. Unfavourable trade reports.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York.

Cotton. Unfavourable for general trade, large holdings Co-operative Association and Farm Baord, and insufficient public buying power. Strongly indicate sales would be advisable if the market advances."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 16.

May	6.88—02
July	7.07+01
October	7.29+01
December	7.45—03
January, 1933	7.53—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 16.

March	6.78+01
May	6.88
Middling Spot	6.83

New York, March 16.

NEW YORK 10.55 a. m.

(As known in Liverpool at Closing Time.)

May	6.90
July	7.09
October	7.31

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	6.94
July	7.12
October	7.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 16.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, March 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 7-1/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, March 16.

Demand Bills 3.62.37

LONDON SILVER

London, March 16.

Silver:—Undertone is steady.

Spot	18-1/8
Forward	18-1/4

LONDON GOLD

London, March 16.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £ 5 14 0

LINSEED OIL

London, March 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt April Buyers 14/3.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt. May/Aug. Paid & Sellers 15/7-1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON

TRADERS HLODING ALOOF

Liverpool, Mar. 16.

PRICES OPEN 4 PTS. HIGHER—SCATTERED BUYING—BETTER POLITICAL AND TRADE NEWS—TRADERS HOLDING ALOOF—MARKET CLOSES 4 PTS. HIGHER—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT 5 PTS. DOWN 5.35D.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points on more encouraging political and trade news which influenced scattered buying.—Later on the market was dull and featureless. Trades are holding off pending some developments particularly as regards the cotton situation. It is said that Co-ops are likely to hedge their holdings of actual cotton. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined further 5 points and closed at 5.3d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 points and Egyptian Cotton futures gained 7 to 5 points.

The Alexandria Cotton market was easy and closed at a decline of 18 to 11 points.

POLITICAL INSECURITY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co state:—

Market was quiet but steady with a holiday feeling. Viewing the statistical position e find in 1926/1927 the world's production of cotton was 26 1/2 million bales as against about 25 1/2 million bales this last season and there is a realisation that the present decline of about 5 cents per lb., compared with prices in 1926 is entirely due to political insecurity and economic conditions rather than over-production.

The latest news from the Far East together with the British Government's activity towards the impending important conferences at Lausanne, Ottawa and Geneva is more hopeful.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool New York cables, less demand spot and goods. Rumoured co-operatives will resell futures every strong market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 16.

	Quotations	Closing
March 1932,	5.16	5.19+03
April 1932		5.18+04
May 1932,	5.14	5.17+04
June 1932		5.16+04
July 1932	5.13	5.16+04
August 1932		5.17+04
September		5.13+04
October	5.16	5.19+04
November 1932		5.21+04
December 1932		5.25+04
January 1933	5.16	5.27+04
February 1933		5.29+04
March 1933		5.31+04
May		5.36+04
Middling Spot		5.35—05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 17.

Sakellaridis, March	7.10+07
May	7.24+07
July	7.39+07
October	7.59+05
November	7.69+05
December	7.75+06
January 1933	7.80+06
F. G. F. Spot	7.50+05

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 16.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.06+05
Broach, Fine, (Good Staple)	5.18+05
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.30+05
Oomra Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.68+05
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.83+05
Oomra Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.98+05
Bengal, Good	4.34+05
Bengal, Fully Good,	4.44+05
Bengal, Fine,	4.54+05
Scinde, Fully Good	4.44+05
Scinde, Fine	4.54+05
Scinde, Superfine	4.64+05

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, March 16.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 2-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 3-1/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 3-7/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4½ per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 4¾ per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 16.

T. T. London on Berlin	15.25-1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam	8.98-1/2
T. T. London on Brussels	25.97
T. T. London on Madrid	47.68
T. T. London on Milan	70.06
T. T. London on Berne	18.74
T. T. London on Paris	92.03
T. T. London on Prague	122.50
T. T London New York Closing Rate	3.62-5/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, 2-1/4.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 3|32.
D D 1|6 1|8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1|6 5|32.
Bank Selling T T 1-6 3|32 March
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|16 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 May.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 369.
Banks Selling T T 368
Banks Buying T T 362

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 685
Banks Buying D D 705

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 121 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 114

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 91 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 121 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 5/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.62 3/8 16th inst.
Shanghai/London. 1/9 7/8 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 5/16 16th inst.
London/Paris 92.00 16th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 18.75 16th inst.
London/Italy 70.00 16th inst.
London/Berlin 15.25 16th inst.
London/Holland 8.98 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Dull.
Gold £5.14.0 15th inst. £5.14.0 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/4 15th inst 18 1/8 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3/8 15th inst 18 1/4 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 15th inst. 30 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/4 p.c. 15th inst. 2 5/8 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/8 p.c. 15th inst. 2 7/8 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—
Call 3-1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Tone of London Silver:—Steady undertone. Market quiet. China small seller.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 17.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-8.

4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 90/2

4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 89-2.

4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 68/14.

4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/14

4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 77/12.

5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 88-8.

5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 97.

5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 89-8.

6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/10

5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100

5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98.

3 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8.

6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103.

6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8

4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust: Rs. 63/8

5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78

6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/8.

6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95/8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 16-3-32	8777000	8201000
Receipts Yesterday 16-3-32	26000	11000
Exports to date 16-3-32	6347000	5413000
Stock at Ports 11-3-32	4655000	3922000
Stock Interior Towns 11-3-32	1960000	1421000
Stock Liverpool 11-3-32	851000	1136000
Visible Supply 11-3-32	9255000	7679000
Quantity in Sight 11-3-32	13023000	11881000
Quantity out of Sight 11-3-32	8975000	7291000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 17.

March	142.90+1.00
June	148.30+1.60
September	151.60+0.20

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar. 17.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U.P.	191	187	183	179
M. G. Rajputana	191	187	183	179
M. G. Punjab	189	185	181	177
M. G. Oomra No. 3	211	207	203	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	223	219	215	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	216	212	208	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year.
Khandesh	1,133	84,846
Central India	1,223	101,221
Barsi and Nagar	350	65,959
Hyderabad-Gaorani	182	17,701
Berar	3,692	180,274
Central Provinces	954	60,143
Total Oomras	7,534	510,144
Dholera	983	124,704
N.-W. Provinces	397	25,847
Rajputana	670	43,166
Sind-Punjab	1,719	123,357
Broach	4,627	36,874
Coompta & Dharwar	32	11,719
Westerns-Northerns	1	14,451
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,705
Persian	24	1,185
American	487	87,491
Egyptian & African	256	89,832
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		189
Total	16,730	1,070,667

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

1st Sept. to 10th March.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	100	93,103
Japan & China	827	471,363
Coast Ports		21,478
Up-country by Rail		93,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		24,602
Total	927	703,852

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta, March per cwt. 8/-; C. & F. Bombay March per cwt. 8/0-1/2; C. & F. Karachi March per cwt. 8/0-1/2

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, March 16.

Rozario Santa Fe. per lb. Cargoes: Mar./Apl. Sellers. 26/3.

Barletta Russo, per lb. Mar./Apl. Sellers 27/-

Wheat South Australian, Parcels. Mar./Apl. Sellers. 27/6.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: May/June Nominal 33/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,133
Central India	1,223
Barsi-Nugger	350
Hyderabad-Gaorani	182
Berar	3,692
Central Provinces	954
Dhollera	983
N.-W. Provinces	397
Rajputana	670
Sind-Punjab	1,719
Broach	4,627
Compta-Dharwar	32
Westerns-Northerns	1
Persians	24
Americans	487
East Africans	256
Cotton	16,730 Cwts.
Wheat	11,733
Linseed	13,924
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	1,817
Gingellyseeds	1,968
Groundnuts	16,304
Castorseeds	6,824
Rice	42,521
Myrabollams	7,621
Cottonseeds	7,333
Gram	1,899
Joowar	4,046
Maize	28
Barley	1,046
Bajree	5,935 Tons.
Coal	1,582

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 16.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£ 13
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Registere)	£101-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 6
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 95-3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent.	£ 82-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£ 44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 58
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 67
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 90
Consols 2½ per cent.	£ 52-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	£ 96-5/8

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

March, 17.

Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Bamora, Curruthus, Busrah.
Rahmani, Brown, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES

March 18.

Khosrou, Ledi, Jeddah.
City of Harvard, McMillan, Karachi.
Varsova, Rome, Busrah.
Rajput, Droly, Rangoon.

LOADING.

March 17.

Steamer Rahmani for Jeddah.
Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.
Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer Sikh for Rangoon.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Comorin:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Comorin is expected to arrive here to-day at about (6 a.m.) from London with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, a general cargo and 47 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day at about (10 a.m.) for Sydney, etc.

S.S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

S.S. Rahmani:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Rahmani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 25 passengers.

S.S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Khosrou:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Khosrou, will sail to-day for Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S.S. City of Harvard:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Harvard will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rajput:—The T. C. Coy.'s steamer Rajput will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 17.

2 Malwa 5980, London 19-3 M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4462, Karachi, 18-3 K Nixon and Co.
4 Shunko Maru 5027 Colombo 24-3 O. S. Kaisha.
9 Letitia 8161 Liverpool 24-3 Graham T. Co.
11 Karanja 4646 Durban 23-3 M M & Co.
12 Castalia 4171, Karachi, 19-3, Grahams T. Co.
14 C|o Nagpur 6289, Karachi 20|3, K Nixon & Co.
16 Dalgoma 3571 Hull 20-3 M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Glenedan 3023, Rangoon 18|3, Scindia S. N. Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 18-3 M M and Co.
6 Sydney Maru 2523, Kobe, 30-3, O. S. Kaisha.
7 Jalajyoti 2698, Calcutta, 19-3, Scindia, S. N. Co.
8 Alipore 3241 Japan 18-13 M M and Co.
9 Hatkhola 4338, Rangoon 17-3, M. M. and Co.
10|11, Kidderpore 3263, Japan, 1-4, M. M. and Co.
12|13 Shanghai Maru 2524 Kobe 18-3 O S Kaisha.
15 Haideri 912, Karachi, 19-3, S. & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Janus 3078, Rangoon, 19-3 M. M. and Co.
B Rajput 3391 Rahgoon, 18-3, T. Morrison & Co.
C|R Hatipara 4893, Calcutta, 20-3, M. M. and Co.
D|E Sikh 3288, Rangoon, 26-3, T. Morrison and Co.
F. Khosrou 2492, Jeddah, 17-3 T. Morrison and Co.
G. Oostacappele 348, M'Coast, 17-3, Merchant S. N. Co.
N. San Francisco Xavier, N. F. N. F. Indian Co-operative Nav. and Tradg. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Somali 17-3 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 25-3 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Masula 27-3 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

C/Raubax 22-3 K N Co.
Lalitia 16-3 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Wildenfels, 20|3, L. Edward, Ltd.
Freinfels, 26-3 L. Edwards, Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama 20|3, L. T. Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harve, 20|3, F. F. Campbell & Co.
President Polk 23|3 F. F. Campbell & Co
City of Kobe 14|3, F F Campbell & Co.
C/Corinth 27-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Tottori Maru, 19|3, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-3, N. Y. Kaisha
Tango Maru 15-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Argen Maru 25-3 O S Kaisha.
Hague Maru 3-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM SYDNEY.

Mooltan, 25|3, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 26-3, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 19|3, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 28-3 M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia N. F. M. Italiana.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur 20-3 K N Co.
Letetia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore 20|3, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Shanghai Maru 18|3 O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru 30-3 O S Kaisha
Kidderpore, 1|4 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 23-3 M M & Co.
Varela 25|3 M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara, 20|3, M. M. and Co.
Jalajyoti N F. S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Glenedan, NF, S S N Co.
Sikh, 26|3, K. T. M. and Co.

FOR JELDAH.

Rahmani, N. F. T. M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 23-3 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Malwa, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Nagpur K N Co.
Letetia, G. T. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, M. Italiana.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Alipore, P & O S N Co.
Shanghai Maru O S Kaisha.
Sydney Maru O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 1|4, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora M M & Co.
Varela, M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatipara M M and Co.
Jalajyoti S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Glenedon S S N Co.
Sikh, T. M. and Co.

FOR DURBAN

Karanja M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, T. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Khosrou, 16-3-32
Sydney Maru, 16-3-32.
Varsova, 16-3-32.
Indira, 16-3-32.
Jalajyoti, 16-3-32.
City of Harvard, 16-3-32.
Dalgoma, 17-3-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 17.

S.S. Malwa for London:—52 drms. castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.; 9 bales animal skin H. A. M. G. H. Sawal; 19 bales animal skin E. Mavji and Co.; 2 bales animal skin M. M. and Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for Dunkirk:—32 bales goat hair H. Hassam.

S.S. Castalia for Manchester:—36 drms. magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—30 bales cotton thread waste M. Mafatlal and Co.; 8 bales cotton waste and 40 bales cotton thread waste Indian Shipping Agency.

For Manchester:—8 bales cotton ropes M. Narottamdas and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.

S.S. Comorin for Sydney:—33 drms. Magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

S.S. Letitia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 38 bales wool raw D. Sassoon and Co.; 5 cases brassware Thos. Cook and Sons; 10 cases condiments, and 10 cases curry powder M. Poonjiaji and Son.

For Marseilles:—10 cases condiments M. Poonjiaji and Co.

For Philadelphia:—135 cks, goat skin Briskey Co.

S.S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—133 bales cotton raw N. Fatehally and Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Sydney Maru for Moji:—500 ton iron scrap M. Jivraj and Co.

For Kobe:—200 ton old iron scrap A. Ponatlal and Son.

S.S. Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—50 ton old iron scrap A. Ponatlal and Sons; 100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 17.

S.S. Shunko Maru agents O. S. Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—40 cases bycycle parts.

From Tokyo:—120 cases glassware; 60 cases rubber goods; 102 cases beer; 43 cases clocks; 20 cases lion dentifrice.

From Yokkaichi:—52 cases enamel ware.

From Nagoya:—175 cases cotton shirting; 25 cases clocks; 1570 cases porcelain ware; 120 cases glass ware.

For Osaka:—65 cases cotton shirting; 75 cases cotton shirting; 176 cases rayon yarn; 300 cases cotton yarn; 60 cases ghee; 25 cases canvas shoes; 264 bdle. brass ware; 47 drms coal tar; 420 drms paint.

From Kobe:—178 cases camphor; 75 cases glassware; 159 cases rayon goods; 115 cases sulphur; 190 cases canvas shoes; 25 cases dry ginger; 69 cases cotton goods; 109 cases silk goods; 112 cases cotton shirting; 47 cases cotton and rayon mixed shirting; 380 cases cotton and art. silk mixed shirting; 30 cases cotton drill; 40 cases cotton jeans.

From Moji:—3640 bags cement; 100 cases canvas shoes; 100 bales sinile paper; 200 bales straw boards; 45 cases glass ware.

From Hongkong:—200 bags sugar candy; 372 bags beans; 2000 bags sugar; 20 cases glass broken; 371 rolls china ware; 30 bale fine silk.

From Canton:—25 bdle cassia; 25 bales broken glass 150 bales raw silk.

From Singapore:—83 slabs tin; 185 cases pine apples; 4245 bags sago flour, 50 bags damar batu; 317 bags rations; 1426 pcs. planks.

From Colombo:—71 bags tea; 86 bales mattress fibre; 30 bales gunnies.

S.S. Jehangir agents T. M. and Co., from Jeddah:—26 bdle. ostahuddas; 21 bdle. dry skins; 20 cases specie.

From Port Sudan:—8635 bales cotton.

S.S. Naldera agents M. M. and Co., from Shanghai:—561 bales raw silk; 76 bales pongees; 57 cases silk goods.

From Hongkong:—32 bales raw silk; 27 bales silk piece goods; 47 bales mathew silk; 34 bales punjum silk.

From Canton:—60 bales raw silk.

From Kalu:—900 cases mapies.

From Penang:—572 slabs tin.

From Yokohama:—102 cases silk goods.

From Colombo:—24 bags plumbago.

S.S. Khosrou agents T. M. and Co., from Jeddah 5 cases specie.

S.S. Karanjia agents M. M. and Co., from Durban:—3 bx. gold sovereigns.

From L. Marques:—300 bags cashew nuts.

From D'Salam:—75 tusk ivory; 16 cases art. silk.

From Zanzibar:—25 cases milk; 56 bags sim sim; 18 bags gamimi.

From Mombasa:—252 logs mohago wood; 14520 bales cotton.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1932.

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"PRACTICE NATIONAL ECONOMY—BUY SWADESHI"

What Is Wrong In That Exhibit Asks Magistrate

BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN'S TRIAL ADJOURNED TILL TUESDAY

The trial of 36 Congressmen before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay proved very lively and interesting on Thursday due to the occasional passages-at-arms between the Parsi G. O. C. who is the first accused and the Magistrate.

The first accused went on lecturing, when the Magistrate asked him to "sit down" and on his refusal, directed a Police Constable to take him out of Court room. The accused at this stage resumed his seat.

ALL ABOUT CONGRESS BAN

When the police prosecutor asked Mr. Chaudhri to produce Government notifications declaring the B. P. C. C. C. illegal, the accused interrupted and asked the witness "who has declared the Congress illegal?"

Magistrate: The Government.

Accused: Which Government?

Magistrate: The Government which rules the country.

Accused: Why, have they declared the Congress illegal?

The Magistrate held that the question was irrelevant, and asked the accused to sit down which he would not.

The accused then began a lecture on the emancipation of the masses and how the Congress was fighting for it. He would not stop the same, in spite of repeated warnings when the Magistrate asked a Police Constable to take the accused out of the Court room, when he resumed his seat.

CYCLE, AS EXHIBIT

Mr. Chaudhri resumed his evidence on Thursday and filed in a large number of exhibits, including a cycle. When witness produced a letter written by one Natvar Dalal to one Kamat who had signed several papers for the G. O. C., the first accused asked if "Kamat was a mere imagination of the witness's fertile brain."

Mr. Chaudhri:—It is here in the papers seized from your office.

The Magistrate told the accused that he could ask the witness any questions he liked after his examination was over.

Accused: I think this is the proper time.

Magistrate stopped the accused and offered him a piece of paper to take down notes, if he wanted to do so.

Accused: I merely wanted to bring this to your notice. I do not want to take part in this farce.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohanlal Desai appearing for accused No. 30, Mr. Chaudhri said with the name of the accused Bhavsar in the papers he had submitted, there were no initials. "Bhavsar" might be a surname, and people were known by their surnames.

Mr. Desai: Do you know that two Bhavsars were recently arrested in Ahmedabad?

Witness: I am not aware of it.

Mr. Desai: Can you tell me how many Bhavsars there are in Bombay?

Witness: No. I can't.

DEPUTED ON A MISSION.

Sub-Inspector Kamath was then examined. He referred to the raid on February 8, when a large number of pamphlets and other papers were seized. He produced a chart giving comparative statements of Congress and Government activities. Other exhibits included unposted letters, and four parcels sent by Srinivas Sastri, from Bombay to self to the following places: Allahabad, Calicut, Cuttack and Karachi. They contained copies of leaflets.

PANCHNAMA AND TRINAMA.

One of the accused cross-examining the witness asked him what he meant by "Panchnama." Witness gave a technical definition of the term.

Accused: But there are only three signatures in the document and yet you call it a Panchnama. (Laughter).

Magistrate: That is the definition.

Accused: I suggest it to you sir, to correct the term and call it "Trinama." (Laughter).

Charles Pinto, Sub-Inspector identified accused Sadanand as the person whom he arrested on February 23, in the Fort area.

Dilsher Khan, head constable, was the next witness.

ENTRIES IN NOTE-BOOK.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, appearing for accused No. 13, witness stated that he was a Pathan and knew a little of Nagri and English. Mr. Desai, questioning him regarding entries in a note-book produced by the witness asked him who wrote the names. Witness replying said that his sepoy wrote the same on his dictation. (Laughter). Witness, on reading the names found them to be correct.

Mr. Desai: Did you show the book to any officer.

Witness: No.

Mr. Desai: Not even to Mr. Chowdhry?

Witness: No. (Laughter).

Mr. Desai: How is it that the names of the accused are repeated in another page and the order is different.

Witness: At first the names were not written correctly, so I had it re-written.

SLIP OF THE PEN.

Mr. Desai: Did you add the word "Bhabsar" to the name of accused No. 13.

Witness: It might be so.

Mr. Desai: In one of the entries his name is mentioned as Harkisondas, while in the other, it is Harikison. Why this discrepancy?

Witness: It might be a slip of the pen. (Laughter).

When the hearing was resumed in the afternoon, some more exhibits including another cycle were put in by the prosecution and their evidence was concluded. The charges were then explained to the accused which were to the effect that they had been members of an unlawful association and furthering its operations.

Asked if they wanted to make any statements the first accused, the Parsi G. O. C. said "I have seen the farce and, Sir, I do not want to take part in it."

ACCUSED REFUSES TO SIGN.

The second accused said "I want to speak nothing before dummy slaves." Accused No. 10 said he had not taken any part in the operations of the B. P. C. C. but he refused to sign the statement.

A Muslim Captain of volunteers wanted to "enlighten the court and the public on one point" but he was told by the court that he would not be allowed to make a speech. The accused thereupon exclaimed "alright Sir, then I will not take part in the case," and resumed his seat.

MAGISTRATE ASKED TO RESIGN.

Another accused said "I do not want to take any part in the case and I expect Mr. Dastur, as a true Indian not to take part in it. I request you Sir, to resign."

At this stage the accused indulged in frequent laughter and the Magistrate administered a severe warning to them not to do it again. He told them that if they repeated it he would turn them out of the court.

"INNOCENT"?

Accused No. 30 pleaded not guilty to the charge and said "My name is Harkisandas Narayanlal Painter and I am known to a large number of people as a painter, I am absolutely innocent."

"UNLAWFUL COURT."

The last accused to make a statement was a young boy. He said "I do not want to make a statement before the unlawful court."

OVERWHELMING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thanavala, Police Prosecutor addressing the court said there was overwhelming documentary evidence against the first 32 accused. There was no documentary evidence against the last four accused. As regards the 32 accused there was abundant evidence to show that not only were they members of an unlawful association but that they carried out its various activities. As regards accused No. 30 who was pleading not guilty he was a painter and helped the organisation as a painter. He admitted having called at the room on the day in question although he gave an explanation for that but by inference he was connected with the work. There was a pencil sketch of a poster with the words 'Practise National Economy. Buy Swadeshi".

Mr. M. Desai: What is in that? I will give the same advice to you Mr. Thanavala.

The Magistrate looked into the exhibit and remarked "what is wrong in it?"

RELEASED ON PERSONAL BAIL BOND.

The Magistrate reserved orders till Tuesday and directed that accused Nos. 30, 33, 34, 35, and 36 should be released on their personal bail bond for Rs. 50 each. Two of the accused however refused to avail themselves of that offer.

On being told by the court that judgment would be delivered on Tuesday one of the accused said "Oh that's very far off. Why not do it to-day. You can deliver it just now Sir."

KASTURBA GANDHI

Put In Class "A"

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the reports which have appeared in the newspapers that Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi was classed as "C" by the trying Magistrate, it has been ascertained that telegraphic instructions correcting the classification to "A" have already been issued by the District Magistrate Surat to the Superintendent, Sabarmati Jail, where Mrs. Gandhi was transferred yesterday.

Transferred To Sabarmati Jail

AHMEDABAD, March 17.

Mrs. Kasturbha Gandhi who was sentenced at Bardoli was brought this morning to Sabarmati Jail along with other political prisoners.—A.P.

DETAILS OF BARDOLI CONVICTIONS

Eight Lady Workers Jailed

SURAT, March 16.

Details of the arrest and conviction of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and other 12 persons in Bardoli show that all the arrested persons were carrying on propaganda and Congress activities. Immediately after their arrest they were produced before the First Class Magistrate of Bardoli who convicted them under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Magistrate sentenced Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 and was placed in C class.

Congress worker was awarded 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400 on two counts. Two others were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each.

One volunteer was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

Four prominent lady workers were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each, 2 ladies were sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each. The remaining two ladies were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

LINCOLNSHIRE PROSPECTS

Annandale To Run?

ABUNDANCE OF TIPS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

With Lincolnshire now merely a history of racing clans, all sporting-minded society is assembling at Aintree for the Grand National and Liverpool is the destination for air rail and sea transport. Liners are racing towards the port from America and hundreds of special trains and motor coaches are waiting ready to start from the four corners of England.

The report that Annandale will not run is happily untrue, as the veterinary surgeon says that the horse will be fit, but there has been another eleventh-hour scratching namely, Sir John Grey's "Possible", struck out at 12-5 to-day.

SEQUENCE OF ACCIDENTS?

The weather report holds that the course is likely to be hard, raising the possibility of the continuance of a sequence of accidents which the season has produced. The pace is as open as ever, and there is an abundance of tips, notably the three hunters Hank, Holmes and Egremont as longshots but money is going to the favourites Grakle, Gregalach and the American owned Irish filly, Heartbreak Hill. There are 13 American-owned, horses running, but the only American-bred is Sea Soldier belonging to a Chicago syndicate.

"MR. LANG'S COAT-HANGER"

50,000 School Children March Abreast Over It

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Sydney.—Despite a drizzling rain, the new bridge wore a gay spectacle, to-day, when 50,000 school children marched four abreast over "Mr. Lang's Coat-hanger" prior to Mr. Lang's inauguration ceremony on 19th March which opens it to traffic.

Toll charges will be imposed varying from three pence on cycles to sixpence on motor cars and three shillings on heavy vehicles. —Reuter.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Mr. Brayne To Preside Over Karachi Conference

NEW DELHI, March 16.

A Communique says:—

In the course of his statement to the R.T.C. at the close of its second session on 1st December last year, the Prime Minister stated that His Majesty's Government accept in principle the proposition endorsed at the previous Conference that Sind should be constituted a separate Province if satisfactory means of financing it can be found. He further announced the intention of His Majesty's Government to ask the Government of India to arrange for a Conference with representatives of Sind for the purpose of trying to overcome difficulties disclosed by the report of expert financial investigation made last summer. In consultation with the Government of Bombay, the Government of India are considering the selection of the representatives of Sind.

In the meanwhile they have selected Mr. F.L. Brayne, C.I.E., I.C.S., at present officiating Finance Secretary to the Government of India to preside over the Conference on their behalf. Mr. Brayne will be relieved of his present duties at the beginning of April and the intention is to convene a Conference to sit at Karachi early in that month. The Chairman having met representatives of Sind will report results of the Conference to the Government of India. His report when received will be published by the Government of India for general information.—A.P.

At the general meeting of the Adhi Hindi Association held at Allahabad, a resolution was passed supporting separate electorates and minorities pact at the R.T.C. and condemning Rajah-Moonje Pact of Delhi.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

"Mac" To Be Principal Representative

FOUR MINISTERS TO ATTEND OTTAWA CONFERENCE

LONDON, March 16.

Provisional arrangements have been made to allocate the ministerial personnel of a series of impending important conferences. It has been tentatively arranged that Mr. MacDonald will be the Principal Representative at the Lausanne Reparations Conference. Rt. Hon. Runciman, Mr. Thomas, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Sir John Gilmour will go to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa: Sir Simon and the Marquess of Londonderry will attend the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Whether Mr. Baldwin will go to Ottawa will depend on Parliamentary business, as in the absence of Mr. MacDonald Mr. Baldwin will assume leadership of the House.—Reuter.

MR. G. M. HAARDT DEAD

Leader Of Expedition That Crossed Sahara In Motor-Car

LONDON, March 17.

Hong Kong.—The death has occurred of Mr. G. M. Haardt, leader of the French Transasian expedition, the first to cross the Sahara in a motor car ten years ago.—Reuter.

AFFAIRS OF KREUGAR AND TOLL

Six Experts To Investigate

LONDON, March 16.

Stockholm.—The administrative Council of Messrs. Kreuger and Toll have chosen six prominent financial and industrial experts to investigate the Affairs of the Company, and, if necessary, affairs of other enterprises in which the Company has a controlling interest.

WHEN BOURSE RE-OPENS

The Kreuger and Toll stocks and shares will not be listed when the Bourse reopens on 21st March, though all others including the matches are quotable. The Bourse-director, M. Belfrage states that brokers of the firms admitted into the Bourse have loyally abstained from operations, while the Bourse was closed; but is unable to make a definite statement regarding the rumours that foreign speculators are dealing considerably in Kreuger shares in Sweden.—Reuter's Special.

BABY RESEMBLING LINDBERGH CHILD FOUND

Woman Arrested

LONDON, March 17.

Creston. (Iowa).—A woman said to be in possession of a baby resembling the Lindbergh child has been arrested here.—Reuter's Special.

KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND

Life Imprisonment For Two Accused.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Warren (Ohio).—Public horror over the Lindbergh baby kidnapping is expected to influence the court into awarding life imprisonment to men named Dowell and Hargreaves, found guilty of kidnapping an 11-year-old boy, named James Dejute, who is a son of a wealthy contractor. James was discovered when the police raided gaming house and heard the boy call from the behind wooden wall which they smashed down.

(Later).—Dowell and Hargreaves have been awarded sentence of life imprisonment.—Reuter's Special.

Madras.—The Second Session of the All-India Depressed Classes Congress will be held at Kamptee, Central Provinces on the 25th and 26th instant under the presidency of Mr. V. I. Munuswami Pillay, M.L.C.—A. P.

De Valera Chalks Out His Policy

SUSPENSION OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS AND MERGING OF GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP INTO PRESIDENCY

NO MORE "UNNATURAL" BOUNDARIES AND ANNUITIES TO LONDON

Protection To Irish Industries, But No Creation Of Tariff For Revenue

LONDON, March 16.

Mr. De Valera, interviewed by Reuter, outlined his policy. He said he would suspend the public Safety Act by which special tribunal have been established. He contended that the abolition of the oath of allegiance did not infringe the London Treaty.

He hoped to merge the Governor-Generalship into the Presidency of Republic. He also hoped to wash out the "unnatural" boundaries between the North and the South and unite Ireland.

He would suspend further annuities to London and claim for the return of those already paid. He would give protection to Irish industries but would not create a tariff for revenue purposes.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PEOPLE'S "MONEY-MADNESS".

SENATOR JOHNSON'S WITHERING COMMENTS

A Sordid And Tragic Tale Of Foreign Loans Of U. S.

LONDON, March 16.

Washington.—"A Sordid tale, at once grotesque and tragic," was Senator Hiram Johnson's description of the history of America's Foreign loans, addressing the Senate reviewing the Senate Finance Committee's recent investigation of foreign loans.

Commenting bitterly on the American people's "money-madness," Senator Johnson fiercely can people's "money-madness who, he declared, exploited investors, and added that "It is shameful and even infamous." He mentioned the Barco Oil interests in Columbia in which he asserted the "Mellon interests have had their due."—Reuter's Special.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE

Daily Allowance Rs. 3-8 Sanctioned

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 17.

The Government of India have at the instance of the local Government, accorded sanction to the allowance of rupees three, annas eight per diem to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, who is now in Seoni Jail.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

Three Students Injured

(Delayed in trainsmission.)

BARISAL, Mar. 14.

During the performance of a jatra (opera) in the compound of the police station at Daulatkhan in Bhola sub-subdivision, on March 12, some trouble arose between students of the local H. E. School and police over the question of seats. This created a panic amongst the audience specially amongst women who had to be taken inside the thana quarters, and stones were reported to have been pelted at the audience, whereupon the police opened fire as a result of which three students were injured the case of one being serious.

The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police visited the place the next day. The student who was seriously injured having a bullet implanted in his head was removed to Dacca for an x-ray examination, while the other two have been kept at Bhola. All the injured students are Mahomedans. —A. P.

LEADING A PROCESSION

Five Students Arrested In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The Acting President of the All-Bengal Students' Association (declared unlawful) and four other students were arrested this afternoon in front of the Presidency College.

Students led a procession with Congress flags and held a meeting in the University Compound. They hoisted a Congress flag on Ashutosh Buildings and later proceeded to the Presidency College where they created sensation and were arrested while coming out of the main thoroughfare. The rest of the procession was dispersed.

SEVERAL CONVICTED.

Eight Congressmen were sentenced to-day to rigorous imprisonment varying from four months to six by the Presidency Magistrate. Four were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each in connection with the Civil Disobedience in Howrah Courts.

A report from Munshiganj (Dacca) states that fifteen Congressmen including eleven women have been sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment for leading a procession.—A. P.

DARTMOOR MUTINY

32 Prisoners On Trial

CHARGED UNDER ACT OF 1861

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Thirty-two hand-cuffed convicts, charged in connection with the Dartmoor Mutiny on 24th January, wearing mufti, were driven in lorries, cheering, ironically, from prison to Princetown townhall, where they were shepherded through a specially constructed wooden tunnel in which they will be out of public view, into an immense steel-railed dock built to contain prisoners. Twenty warders outside of the Court protected the high palisade, all corridors were strongly guarded and all roads leading to Dartmoor were watched by plain-clothed police, some of whom were seated in various parts of the hall.

The accused are charged under the Malicious Damage Act, 1861, with destroying public property.

CURIOUS EXHIBITS.

All the prisoners are young, except one who is white-haired. Curious exhibits were piled on the Court table including life-preservers, crow-bars, picks and fire-hose nozzles. The prosecution was occupied with outlining the details of the scenes during the mutiny. A reference to porridge brought a murmur from the prisoners, which was quickly silenced by the warders. When one convict got up to protest against a certain document being mentioned James, counsel for the prisoners, turned to them and said: "Do be quiet, you boys. You are only complicating things."

Proceedings are expected to last for a few days.

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